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23 ENEMY WARSHIPS SUNK IN JAVA SEA; BATAVIA FALL NEAR

GOVERNORS' DUTIES HEAVY, SAYS TOJO AT OPENING SESSION

We Must Win War at Any Cost, Reemphasizes Premier in Fiery Address

ELECTION ADVICES GIVEN

Japan Will Not Stop Until Enemy Powers Are Brought To Their Knees

Voice and form was given to the grim determination of the Government and the people to fight the War of Greater East Asia to the bitter end in the address by Premier General Hideki Tojo which opened the five-day conference of prefectural Governors Tuesday morning.

The meeting, which was called to discuss measures for the execution of the War of Greater East Asia and proposals designed to bring about the election of the right sort of House of Representatives in the April 30 general elections, was held at the Premier's official residence at 9 a.m.

After the visiting local chiefs listened to the Premier, they proceeded to the Imperial Palace to be received in audience by His Majesty the Emperor. The assembled local chiefs were all attention during the Premier's address lasting for 25 minutes.

Must Win at Any Cost

"We must win the war at any cost," thundered the Premier in summing up what he had urged the local Governors to do to perform their functions under wartime conditions.

"The officers and men at the front, transcending life and death, continue fighting at this very moment," went on the Premier. "It is to the people remaining at home that the thoughts of these officers and men revert in their moments of leisure in their camps in strange lands. You Governors are expected to come forward and lead the nation's people in a manner which will permit the officers and men in the firing lines to fight without worrying about their people at home."

Earlier in his address, some parts of which were delivered with such emotion that tears could be seen in his eyes, the Premier emphasized Japan's inflexible determination to carry out more positive operations against the enemy countries, while maintaining closer collaboration with Germany and Italy, and not to lay down arms until America and Britain have been brought to their knees.

In another part of his address, the Premier told the Governors that all proposals which had been sanctioned by the current Diet session had been placed in effect, and asked his hearers' full cooperation in the execution of measures vital to the successful conduct of the war like the plans to extend the capacity and output of key defense industries, insure food supplies, improve communications, notably marine transportation facilities, and increase the nation's savings.

Education Reform Coming

He revealed that the Government is going to effect far-reaching reforms in the nation's educational system. He voiced the belief that the new educational system, along with the contemplated provision of improved sanitary and medical facilities, will go a long way in solving the question of improving the quality of the nation and of increasing the nation's man-power.

At the end of his address, the Premier touched on the question of the Government's attitude toward the April 30 general election.

He said that the Government greatly desire for a House of Representatives made up of men capable of rendering positive assistance to the State in the attainment of the goal of bringing the War of Greater East Asia to a completely victorious conclusion.

Prior to the conference, a delegation of eight Governors, in two groups of equal size, visited the Meiji and Yasukuni Shrines and prayed for the continued prosperity of the country.

The meeting was held in the spacious council room on the first floor of the Premier's official residence.

The Premier's address of instructions promptly came. It was at an end at 9:25 a.m.

Received in Audience

Then the visiting Governors left to be received in audience by His Majesty the Emperor.

Premier Tojo and Home Minister Michio Yuzawa were present while the local chiefs in separate audiences reported on affairs under their jurisdiction to the Throne.

His Imperial Majesty graciously put questions to the Governors concerning the condition of their provinces.

The audiences lasted into the afternoon.

At noon the visiting Governors were guests at an Imperial luncheon.

Governor Mitsumaro Matsumura of Tokyo was the first local chief to be received in audience. He reported to the Throne on the working of the system for the delivery of commodities of daily necessity in Tokyo.

He was questioned by the Throne about food supplies available to residents of islands under his jurisdiction. His reply, as he told the Press after the audience, was that there were

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Batavia—City Which Struck Oil

Batavia, which is the capital of Java, is located on the northwestern coast of the island of Java. It has been made a prosperous city through the sweat and labor of the natives. Shown above is one of the busiest streets in the city. Tourist agencies may be seen on the left hand side of the picture while in the right may be seen a large grocery store.

WAR ON EAST FRONT FAVORABLE TO NAZIS

Soviet Attacks on German Lines Only Bolstering Axis Powers' Position

BRITISH ATTACK FAILS

Parachutists' Attack on Northern France Is Not Significant Militarily

Domei

BERLIN, March 2.—Reviewing the general situation on the Eastern front, which has improved in favor of the Axis Powers during the past few weeks competent military authorities here said as far as the Eastern front is concerned, the Soviet Union's attacks against German lines, with considerable sacrifice in men and materials, is only helping the plans of the German High Command.

Latest reports of victories from Moscow are considered as an attempt to cover up the reverses suffered by the Soviet forces this winter, it was said.

These reports, it was said, are being circulated to improve the morale in Britain and to show that the Bolshevik front line is still worth supporting with a supply of war materials from Britain and the United States.

Referring to the latest night expedition of a handful of British parachute troops in northern France, the same commentators said, British propaganda, in press and radio, concerning this episode is in no proportion to the operation which, from military point of view, belongs to the category of reconnaissance.

Meantime, the war on the high seas has hit Britain so severely that it can no longer hope to solve its wartime transport problem.

The destruction of the Anglo-Saxon Powers has become evident as spring draws on, they said.

Allies Planning Action

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 2.—A survey of latest reports received here on the movements of various allied countries and their leaders tend to substantiate the belief that the allies are surreptitiously carrying on activities for the formation of a second front somewhere in Europe against Germany, it was revealed here today.

Maxim Litvinov, Soviet Ambassador to the United States, declared recently in Washington that a simultaneous offensive on two or more fronts will have to be launched by the allies before Germany is defeated. General Wladyslaw Sikorski, Premier of the exiled Polish Government in London, has expressed the same belief at a banquet of Parliament members.

Meanwhile, the movement of John G. Winant, United States Ambassador to London, was noted as he is now on his way to the United States to report to President Roosevelt after conferring with Prime Minister Winston Churchill, Major R. Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, and Ivan Maisky, Soviet Ambassador to Britain.

Great Britain, which has opposed so far any plans for an offensive on additional fronts and which refused last spring before the outbreak of the German-Soviet war to listen to Soviet demands for the strengthening of its western border, will now have to cooperate more closely with the Soviets, especially since the reorganization of the British Cabinet and the ousting of three of the leading Conservative members. The entrance of Sir Stafford Cripps, former British Ambassador to

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Shortage of Paper Seriously Affects Business in Britain

Transocean

LISBON, February 20.—Serious interference with British business life is foreshadowed as a result of the acute shortage of paper in Britain. According to the London Daily Mail the six-year period provided under English law for the collection of debts is to be reduced to three years. Delivery thereafter of superfluous bills to paper mills is expected to help greatly in relieving the paper shortage. In order to alter the law, however, an act of Parliament is necessary.

SUMATRA DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY IS INAUGURATED

Sending of 100,000 Households To Make Use of Resources Of Island Planned

The inaugural meeting of the Sumatra Society, which is to promote the development of Sumatra, was held Tuesday under the chairman of Bukichi Miki, president of the Hochi Shimbun.

According to Domei, the society, organized by the Japanese who recently returned from Sumatra or those who had interests in the Dutch island, intends to send 100,000 households to develop the natural resources in Sumatra. Problems discussed at the first meeting, held at the lecture hall of the Hochi Building, including the training of persons to settle in Sumatra, the lending of funds to promote enterprises there and the investigation of other questions relating to the subject.

Up to the end of October, 1938, there were 1,125 Japanese residing in Sumatra.

CHURCHILL STUDIES INDIA

To Make Speech Next Week on British Policy

Domei

BERLIN, March 2.—Clearly prompted by the mounting unrest in India due to the Japanese advance in Burma, Prime Minister Winston Churchill is preparing a speech to be given next week on Great Britain's policy toward India, it was revealed here today.

Just what the contents of the speech will be was not disclosed, but observers expressed the opinion that Prime Minister Churchill will attempt to placate the leaders of the Indian independence movement.

WORK ON CANAL BEGUN

Waterway to Join Tientsin and Shihmen in Hopei

Transocean

PEKING, March 3.—Transportation facilities and flood control will be served by the construction of the Tientsin-Shihmen Canal, work on which has been begun.

According to an announcement by the North China Political Affairs Commission, the canal is being built through Hopei Province at the cost of $30,000,000 (Federal Reserve currency). The transportation of coal from Shansi Province, the richest coal center in China, to North China and of food from Tientsin to Shimen (Shihchiachuang), will be greatly facilitated by the new waterway.

Engineers also plan the canal for the prevention of floods along the Huto River, which has overflowed regularly causing disastrous floods, the worst one in recent years being in August, 1939.

JAVA NAVAL BATTLE MINUTELY RELATED

Enemy Warships Came to Attack Japanese Convoys, Spokesman Says

FLEETS MEET AT SUNSET

Furious Fight Raged Between Masses of Steel Throughout Pitch Dark Night

Domei

SHONAN NAVAL BASE, March 1.—Naval encounters with the enemy fleet off Java, marking the first real sea battles since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War were vividly described to correspondents by a spokesman of the Imperial Navy press section today.

"On the evening of February 27, our convoy transports, escorted by our fleet, spotted the faint outline of the United Nations' fleet off the coast of Batavia," the spokesman said.

"The enemy fleet consisted of two heavy cruisers, one light cruiser and two destroyers," he said, adding, "Evidently these ships had been dispatched to attack our convoys.

"We knew we would have to face the enemy off the coast of Batavia and Surabaya before we could make successful landings on Java.

"Immediately, our batteries commenced to roar and this was at 6 o'clock on the night of February 27.

"This was the first real sea battle our fleet encountered against the enemy since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War and, in a wireless report from another unit of our fleet operating in the Netherlands East Indies waters off Surabaya, we learned our fleet had sighted an enemy fleet composed of three or four cruisers and several undistinguishable ships, which were believed to be destroyers.

"They opened fire at the same time as we did and one of our ships released torpedoes, which scored direct hits and sunk two enemy cruisers.

"The night was pitch black and as the furious battle raged between masses of steel, the skies above and the waters below sparkled with bursting shells, thundering cannon, swishing torpedoes, spitting anti-aircraft guns,

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WAVELL REPLACED BY DUTCH OFFICER

Democracies' Losing Streak Lamented by New York Times in Editorial

VAN KLEFFENS GLOOMY

Americans Shocked by Landing Of Japanese Troops in Java Island

Domei

LISBON, March 2.—Immediate repercussions to the grave naval defeat suffered in the Java Sea by allied naval forces and to the successful Japanese landings on Java were revealed in official Washington reports which said this morning that the Dutch have taken over command of the united nations' forces fighting in the Southwestern Pacific.

The new Netherlands commander-in-chief was not named.

It is understood General Sir Archibald Wavell, who has been replaced as allied commander-in-chief in the Southwestern Pacific, will remain as head of the British forces in India as well as British troops defending Burma.

Great Shock to U.S.

Domei

LISBON, March 2.—Reports received here from New York today disclosed that Japan's successful landings on Java after insistent allied claims that landing forces were repulsed, are a great shock to the American people.

The New York Times in two editorials devoted to the crisis precipitated by the attack on Java, declared, "If this island fortress falls, the Democracies will have lost irrevocably the first phase of the war of Greater East Asia."

The New York Herald Tribune typically declared, "It is agonizing to watch a further phase of the fatal process whereby the allied nations continue to stand on far-flung defenses watching vital but nowhere adequately held positions falling one after another under concentrated attacks."

The paper appealed to public opinion to become aggressive and offensive-minded since "it is only the public which can create an aggressive mood in which the Government and staffs and field commanders will move aggressively."

The Washington Post wrote tragically that "too little and too late" may become the epitaph of the surviving Democracies unless they bestir themselves in time.

The New York Sun said, "Java's fate may well depend on whether the United nations can bring sufficient forces to interfere with maritime communications between the invading forces and their supply bases."

"There is little in the record of events to date that encourages much hope in that direction," the Sun declared.

Van Kleffens Pessimistic

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 2.—E. N. van Kleffens, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the refugee Netherlands Government in London, was reported here today by a correspondent of the Critica in the British capital to have declared that the underestimation of Japan on the

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Tojo, Sugiyama Send Wire Congratulating Terauchi on Landing

Premier General Hideki Tojo, acting in his capacity as War Minister, and General Gen Sugiyama, Chief of the Army General Staff, on Monday sent cables congratulating General Count Hisaichi Terauchi, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in the Southern Regions and supreme commander of the Japanese Forces in the Netherlands East Indies, on the successful landings which were effected Sunday by Japanese Forces at three places in Java. Similar cables of congratulations also were sent to Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, and the commander of the Japanese Naval Forces operating in the Netherlands East Indies waters, according to Domei

U.S. VESSEL MARORE IS SUNK BY U-BOATS

Torpedoed by 3 Submarines in Atlantic—Many Other Ships Go Down

Domei

LISBON, March 5.—According to Washington dispatches, received here today, the United States Navy Department announced yesterday that the Marore, 8,215-ton freighter, belonging to the Ore Steamship Company, New York, was torpedoed by three Axis submarines and sunk off the Atlantic Coast of the United States.

The announcement added that 39 members of the crew of the freighter arrived at Norfolk, Virginia, on March 2.

Lone Raiders Successful

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 2.—Survivors, totaling 101 persons, from a convoy which was attacked by a German submarine and resulted in the sinking of several vessels, have reached Canada, according to a London radio report received here today.

Details regarding the number of ships sunk were not revealed but it has been authoritatively learned that three tankers and one large freighter were victims of the torpedo attack.

British Convoy Hit

D.N.B

LISBON, March 2.—Travelers, disembarking in Lisbon, reported that on February 2, two steamers in a British convoy were torpedoed and sunk by German submarines off the Azores. Although the vessels of the convoy had been continuously sailing a zigzag course, incessantly dropping depth charges, the submarines pressed forward their attacks. The travelers who arrived at Lisbon on board the steamer Lima had witnessed the battle from the shore. This is the first report on the sinking as there are no direct telegraphic connections from Pico Island where the attack took place with the mainland.

N.E.I. BOURSE SUSPENDED

Stock Prices Tumble Down in Exchanges with Japanese Landings

Domei

SHONAN CITY, March 2.—Stock exchanges at Batavia and Surabaya have announced suspension until further notice of all transactions effective today, it is learned here.

It is understood that Batavia, capital of the Netherlands East Indies, was thrown into such consternation by reports of landings of large Japanese Forces at three places in Java at dawn yesterday that further continuance of market transactions has become impossible.

U.S. Army System Changed

Domei

LISBON, March 2.—President Roosevelt has decreed that effective from March 9, the United States army will be divided into land troops, army air corps and supply formations, according to a Washington report received here today. Observers here, meantime, have expressed their opinion that President Roosevelt has been forced to make these changes in view of the continued setbacks received not only by the United States forces but its Allies as well.

Six Cruisers Including Houston, Exeter, Perth and Hobart Sent Down—Allied Fleet in N.E.I. Waters Annihilated

ARMY PLANES DOWN TWO BUFFALO FIGHTERS

The enemy fleet in the Netherlands East Indies waters was annihilated in the battles off Surabaya and off Batavia, which were fought from February 27 to March 1, according to a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters on Tuesday at 5:30 p.m. The Imperial Headquarters' communique, in which the results of these two battles are described, says:

"Imperial Navy Units operating in the Netherlands East Indies area succeeded in annihilating the enemy fleet in those waters in two sea battles—one off Surabaya and the other off Batavia—which were fought from February 27 to March 1. The results of these battles are as follows:—

"1. The bigger enemy warships sunk: The American A-class cruiser Houston, the British A-class cruiser Exeter, the Australian B-class cruiser Perth, the Australian B-class cruiser Hobart (which was sunk instantly), the Dutch B-class cruiser De Ruyter, and the Dutch B-class cruiser Java.

"2. The other enemy ships sunk comprise seven submarines, eight destroyers (of which two were badly damaged and stranded), one gunboat and one mine-sweeper.

"In these battles, one Japanese mine-sweeper was sunk and one destroyer was slightly damaged."

"Note: 1. In the battle off Java, a ship of the Houston type was reported to have been sunk, but it has been ascertained that it was the Augusta, not the Houston, that was sunk in that battle.

"2. It seems that it was the Tromp, not the De Ruyter, which it was previously reported to have gone down soon after having been badly damaged in the battle off Java.

"3. It was previously announced that in the battle off Surabaya four enemy cruisers were badly damaged, but it has now been ascertained that of these cruisers, two were sunk in the battle off Batavia, while the other two were destroyers or gunboats which were mistaken for cruisers in the severe night fighting."

JAPANESE FORCES RAPIDLY NEAR BATAVIA

Domei

BERNE, March 2.—Dutch authorities have announced that Japanese troops are closing in on Batavia from the east and west following their landing on Java early yesterday morning, it was reported here from Batavia today. Other Japanese Forces which landed on the eastern part of the island are rapidly pushing toward Surabaya from the west, the communique said, adding, all oil fields in the region are now burning fiercely.

ARMY AIRMEN SMASH MANY PLANES

Domei

UNDISCLOSED ARMY AIR BASE IN BURMA, March 3.—Two enemy Buffalo fighters were shot down in aerial combat and more than 10 large-type and medium-size enemy planes were destroyed on the ground at the Bandoeng western airdrome when Japanese Army planes, daring stormy weather, mass-raided Bandoeng, Java, about 5 p.m. yesterday. Japanese Air Units also made a surprise assault at Tjililitan, Burma, and smashed or set fire to a number of enemy military establishments in the vicinity of the airdrome and the station. Meanwhile, another strong Japanese Air Unit, cooperating with the land forces, attacked Kalidjati yesterday afternoon and shot down two enemy planes including one Martin fighter.

BATAAN AGAIN VICTIM OF ATTACKS

Domei

ON THE PHILIPPINES FRONT, March 3.—Favored by fine weather, Japanese Army bombers again raided various enemy entrenchments in the Bataan Peninsula yesterday. Bomber assaults on the east coast of the Philippines yesterday were centered in the Limay sector, where direct hits were scored by the Japanese aircraft on military objectives.

Foreign News Spotlight

Exclusive Flashes

CANADA ORDERS JAPANESE TO LEAVE WEST COAST

The Canadian Government ordered 2,300 Japanese to move from certain strategic zones on the west coast to civilian centers in the interior for the duration of the war, according to a London radio broadcast intercepted on Tuesday. It is believed that this order will affect the Japanese who have been residing in the Vancouver area.

AUSSIE WOMEN TO WORK IN MUNITION FACTORIES

Under the National Security Regulation Act, the employment of women in munition factories is being given very deep consideration by the Australian Government. Women have been urged to seek employment in the vitally important war industries, because of the shortage of manpower.

Regulations are being drafted by the authorities which will govern the entire system of women workers in this field.

AUSTRALIA TO SUSPEND ALL PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

Following Monday's regular Cabinet meeting, the Australian Government announced that all public holidays will hereafter be suspended.

GOVERNORS' DUTIES HEAVY, SAYS TOJO

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stocks of food large enough to last these residents for a long time.

Superintendent Yukio Tomeoka of the Metropolitan Police Board, who followed the Governor of Tokyo, in reporting to the Throne, was asked by His Imperial Majesty about the state of order and peace in the Capital and about the economic life of the people on the whole.

The Premier's Speech

The substance of the Premier's address was to the following effect:

"With Japan declaring the War of Greater East Asia against Britain and the United States on December 8, 1941, when the Imperial Rescript was promulgated, the Japanese Army and Naval Forces enhanced their prestige at home and abroad by reducing tne enemy's strongholds in East Asia one after another in a short period, after smashing the main forces of the enemy's fleet.

"Since the outbreak of the present war, all the people, regardless of whether they are at the front or behind the guns, are fulfilling their duty of loyalty through their respective vocational service under the Imperial Virtue.

"We are greatly impressed by this.

"However, the War of Greater East Asia has just entered its opening stage, therefore, the war, in the true sense of the word, will come in future.

"The Empire is strengthening its fighting power by holding strategical bases in Greater East Asia, on the one hand, and placing those regions yielding important natural resources under our control, on the other hand.

"Keeping in closer cooperation with friendly countries, Germany and Italy, Japan will fight out the war pending complete surrender of the inimical countries, Britain and the United States, by effecting positive military operations.

"Now is a time when all the people numbering over a hundred million must renew their firm determination to gain a final victory by overcoming various difficulties and hardships, with firm conviction of victory.

Governors' Mission Heavy

"From this angle, it can be said that the mission of the Governors is gradually becoming heavy and important. I herewith wish to express my desire for smooth operations of administration, and to clarify my attitude thereanent, take this occasion.

"First of all, I wish you to recall the Government policies embodied in the instructions given at the previous conference of Prefectural Governors.

"At the previous conference, I stressed that each of the Governors should play an important role in binding the Government and the people in a bond of complete unison, in view of the trend developing rapidly in East Asia and that each Governor should bear fine fruits in administration of the districts under his jurisdiction in the light of the Government's policies.

"The Governors also were requested to maintain official discipline of their respective subordinates and to deal with administrative affairs in a spirit of warm-heartedness.

"I am firmly convinced that each of you is bearing fine fruits in local administration in the light of the instructions given at the previous conference.

"However, it is desirable that the instructions should be translated into practice in the true sense of the word at this juncture when the national spirit has been enhanced following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and in unison so the people are bound to achieve the lofty objective of the war.

"Secondly, special attention must be paid to the smooth and speedy fulfillment of your official obligations in carrying out local administration.

"Thirdly, it is necessary for the Government officials to proceed with achievement of their duties in a spirit of self-sacrifice. The Government officials, without exception, should redouble their efforts to cope with the present situation.

"Fourthly, it is necessary to enhance the tradition to overcome various difficulties and hardships in complete unison between the Government and people."

Wartime Policies Explained

"In explaining the Government's wartime policies, the Premier declared that the Government has obtained the approval of the Diet through the present session on various legislations necessary for achievement of the lofty objective of the War of Greater East Asia.

"In carrying out the Government policies necessary for the fighting strength of the country, the Government is laying stress on those policies regarding expansion of the important industries necessary for perfection of national defense, adjustment and security of foodstuffs in wartime, improvement of traffic and transportation services and steps for increased national savings.

"The Government is contemplating fundamental readjustment of medical and health facilities and improvement of national education from the viewpoint of improvement of the national quality and increase in population," the Premier said, continuing:

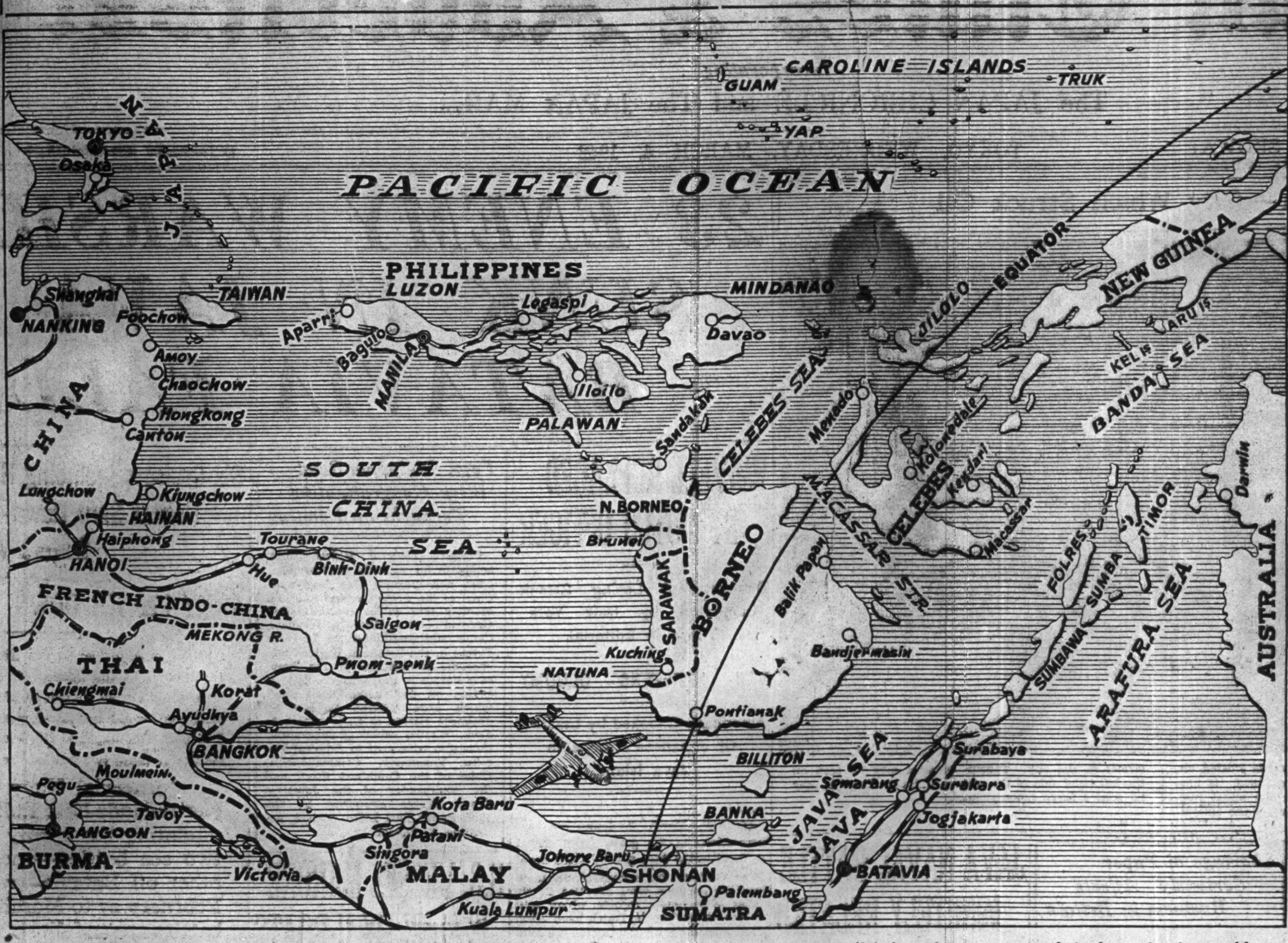
"From this angle the Governors should redouble their efforts for the purpose of realizing the sense of the Government's policies. As for the forthcoming general election, its main objective lies in concentrating the entire energy of the nation on measures for achievement of the lofty objective of the war through the general election, which is the first one since the outbreak of the China Affair.

"It is expected from the forthcoming general election that the House of Representatives will be formed to meet the new stage of the situation rapidly developing since the outbreak of the China Affair, especially since the War of Greater East Asia.

"In this sense, the Government is breaking the hard shell of the old tradition and is contemplating to carry out the forthcoming general election in a just and fair manner so as to send as many men as possible who are instilled with the spirit of 'Taisei Yokusan, or Imperial Rule, and filled with earnest efforts to achieve the lofty end of the Greater East Asia War, to the Imperial Diet."

In conclusion, the Premier said: "It is the greatest honor for us who have received the gift of life in this country to make efforts to accelerate Imperial Rule Assistance at this juncture when the Empire is expanding to an extent unprecedented in the past 2,600 and odd years since its founding."

Fighting Expands Below Equator



With the fall of Singapore, the fighting in the War of Greater East and Arafura seas. As may be seen from the map, the Japanese Fighting The arena of hostilities now extends over the Celebes, Macassar, Java, Banda and Arafura seas. As may be seen from the map, the Japanese Fighting Forces have moved well below the equator in their determination to blast any enemy outposts which stand in the way of the program for the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Today's Press Comments

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Detailed translations of these and other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Close Unity Between Officials And People

NICHI NICHI—Close unity between Government officials and people is a matter which is easier said than done, but this unity is particularly important in wartime. General Hideki Tojo, the Premier, quite properly stressed this point in the course of his address at the Gubernatorial Conference yesterday. The local Governors can discharge their official duties successfully when they have taken the lead in forging close ties of cooperation with the people in their respective prefectures. In the same address, the Premier laid stress on promptitude and decision with which administrative business should be handled by local Governors. He expressed doubt as to whether the desired result is being reaped in this regard, and called the special attention of his hearers to this fact.

It is, indeed, a fact that the local administration still leaves a good deal to be desired. It would be wrong, however, to put the whole blame for this on the local officials. There is no doubt that all local Governors are enthusiastic over the proper administration of local affairs, and we are inclined to believe that the local administration is not quite up to the mark in some respects partly due to the fact that the Government policy and attitude are not always made perfectly known to the local authorities.

To take the question of the supply of foodstuffs, for instance, it is inconceivable that the local officials are adopting a lukewarm attitude toward it. The fact is that there are limits beyond which they must look to the authority of the Government for guidance. It is true that conditions are different according to prefectures, but the first requisite for solution lies in the strengthening of control by the Government.

One of the main objects of the present Gubernatorial Conference is to acquaint the local Governors with the Government policy toward the forthcoming general election and the municipal and other local elections which are also to be held this spring. The fundemental election policy of the Government was explained at the recent Conference of Vice-Governors of all prefectures held on February 23 but there are nevertheless many points on which the local Governors naturally desire enlightenment. For instance, it may be asked what are the limits of the political action of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and the Yokusan Sonendan. A still more important problem is the attitude which the local authorities should adopt toward the Central Committee for the recommendation of candidates, toward the local recommendation committees and toward the old and new political influences. In the local elections last year, friction of various kinds was reported and in many cases this friction was due to the attitude adopted by local officials toward these elections by assuming the true intentions of the Government. It is, therefore, sincerely to be hoped that the present Gubernatorial Conference will be fully utilized by the Government for establishing a perfect understanding with the local Governors in all matters.

Reorganization of Japan Iron Company

MIYAKO—Recognizing the great importance of the iron and steel manufacturing industry especially in connection with the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the Japan Iron and Steel Manufacturing Company, now led by Admiral Teijiro Toyoda, has carried out an extensive reform of its system and function. It has established a South China Office at Hongkong to secure transportation facilities. It is true the southern regions were colonies for supplying resources to the United States, Britain and the Netherlands. As a result of Japan's streamlined penetration of these regions however, they have been placed under its military occupation and domination. Their rich resources are awaiting Japan for development. The Government has already reorganized the Teikoku Oil Company to let it carry on oil enterprises in the southern regions as a national policy institution. The oil industry in the occupied areas has been started in earnest by the company. Apart from the fact that the present reorganization of the Japan Iron and Steel Manufacturing Company is motivated by the same idea as that of the Teikoku Oil Co., it is significant that a national policy institution has readjusted its structure ready for its southward development.

Only a little more than eighty days have elapsed since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, but, in spite of this, Japan's preparations for development of natural resources are making headway. This deserves congratulation. The Government has already fixed its choice upon those who are charged with a mission to develop copper, ferrous ore, chromium and manganese ore in the Philippines, and ferrous ore and manganese ore in the Malay Peninsula. Its choice also has been made on those who will exploit bauxite on Pintan Island of the Netherlands East Indies, tin on Banka Island and nickel ore on Celebes Island. It is a matter of great difficulty that economic development must be pushed while war is going on. Quickness or otherwise of development depends seriously upon the execution of the war. Considering this, those who have been selected to carry out these tasks have great honor on the one hand and great responsibility on the other.

The Government has selected and will select those who are assigned to the development of resources in consultation with respective control associations and will invest them with authority to carry out their enterprises under military administration. These associations, it is hoped will assist the Government in the selection of appropriate persons, individual or juridical.

Governors' Conference

HOCHI—The rules to be observed by Government officials in the performance of their duties were laid down in the address with which Premier Hideki Tojo opened the five-day conference of prefectural Governors on Tuesday.

If all officials take a keen interest in doing as they were told by the Premier, the Way of the Official will have been established. If there is any friction between the officials and people, much of the blame is to be laid at the doors of officials. The performance of the functions of officials is the first condition of the establishment of a domestic structure which would permit perfect national unity.

Organization is an important factor in the improvement of the service of the Government. But by far more important factor is the state of mind of the officials. The manner in which officials discharge their duties will determine the entire domestic structure. There have been few Gubernatorial conferences at which local officials were not urged by the Government to try to improve their standards. Excesses on the part of officials were in the background of many gaps that opened between the people and the Government.

Since the War of Greater East Asia, the people have been united in resolution to sacrifices, however heavy, to pull the country through in the war. The thought of the officers and men at the front who have already scored great victories is upholding the people in work for service to the State in wartime. They stand for all that is best in the Japanese race.

As the Premier pointed out in his address before the Governors, the war has just started and the real fighting has yet to be done. There is a necessity for the people to determine not to cease fighting until the objectives of the war have been attained.

The Premier urged on the assembled local chiefs the necessity of showing cordiality toward the people with whom they come in touch in the exercise of their duties. This raises hopes for speedy completion of the work of perfecting the nation's wartime structure. We are with the Premier in his statement to the assembled Governors that an efficient local administrative service can be hoped for only when officials are cognizant of the political character of their business.

Tsubokami Sees Pibul

Domei

BANGKOK, March 3.—Teiji Tsubokami, Japanese Ambassador to Thailand, today called on Premier Luang Pibul at the latter's official residence and conferred with him for more than an hour. The subject of the conversation was not divulged.

155 Japanese, Including 22 Women, Children In Burma Reportedly Interned in Allanmyo

Domei

CERTAIN PLACE IN BURMA, March 3.—Approximately 155 Japanese nationals, including 22 women and children, apparently are interned in Allanmyo, some 230 kilometers north of Rangoon, it was disclosed today by reports appearing in the January 28, edition of the Rangoon Gazette and by other sources.

The Japanese nationals who had been residing in and around Rangoon, at first were interned at Insein, some 20 kilometers north of Rangoon, immediately after the start of the War of Greater East Asia. Simultaneously with the Japanese drive into Burma, however, the Japanese residents were transferred from Insein to Tharrawally, about 100 kilometers north of the Burmese capital, and later to Allanmyo, it was said.

Among the interned Japanese are Yuzo Isono, Japanese Consul-General at Rangoon, and 21 other staff members of the Japanese Consulate-General, as well as heads of the Rangoon branches of the Yokohama Specie Bank and the Mitsui Bussan, it was revealed.

The Japanese nationals reported are being well-treated at Allanmyo.

INTERNAL DISCORD JAMS CANADIAN WAR PROGRAM

Strong Popular Opposition to Compulsory Service and Overseas Action Seen

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, March 3.—The Canadian Government is meeting with domestic difficulties in undertaking its war program, disclosed an Ottawa report to the London Times.

The Government has data which reveal that the French Canadians, who comprise almost one-third of the total population, will vote practically unanimously against the introduction of compulsory military service and the proposal to send Canadian troops overseas. Under these circumstances it is doubtful whether the measures will be submitted to the people by a referendum, the newspaper report declared.

The Legislative Assembly of Alberta, a province which is predominantly British, has passed a resolution demanding that the dispatch of Canadian forces overseas be made dependent on the enforcement of a comprehensive scheme for the mobilization of the financial and material resources of the country.

LA GUARDIA TOLD TO QUIT

Resignation of Civil Air Defense Chief Demanded

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, March 3.—The demand for the resignation of New York City Mayor La Guardia from his post as Chief of the U.S. Civil Air Defenses has been made by 500 members of the organization.

The ground for the demand was, reported the New York correspondent of the Stockholms Tidningen, that this important position should be under the direct supervision of the U.S. War Department, since it would be leading to disaster to have it filled by a person without initiative.

Has Special Committee

Transocean

BANGKOK, February 18.—A special committee has been established for the organization and development of the national industries of Thailand, according to an official announcement. The committee consists of 17 members, with the Thai Premier as chairman.

BRITAIN TO DISCONTINUE CROMER LIFE-BOAT STATION

Crews Enlisting for Military Service—Rescued Many Lives During War

Transocean

LISBON, February 20.—Life-boats at the English coastal station, Cromer, will soon have to discontinue service on account of a lack of able-bodied crew, reported the London Daily Mail.

The Cromer station has two life-boats, which since the outbreak of war have saved the lives of 415 people on that stretch of the English coast.

Meanwhile, some members of the crew of these life-boats had been called up for military service.

Now, however, three more have been called up to the Army and four to the Navy, so that of the 20 persons necessary to properly man the life-boats, only eight will be available in the future.

The only reserves the life-boats' commander can draw on hereafter are two 78-year-old ex-seamen, the Daily Mail declared.

WAR-RISK RATES BOOSTED

Move by British Insurance Firms Affects N.E.I. and Burma

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, February 21.—Another increase of war-risk premiums for overseas shipments was decided upon by British insurance firms yesterday, according to a London report.

War-risk rates from England to Burma and the Netherlands East Indies were increased from 10 to 15 per cent, to Ceylon from 8 to 10 per cent, and to Aden from 4 to 7 per cent. Rates from Australia or New Zealand to Burma were increased from 10 to 12½ per cent.

War on East Front Favorable to Nazis

(Continued From Page 1)

the Soviet Union, into the Cabinet was believed particularly significant.

Just where the allies will start their new offensive is not clear, but observers expressed their belief that it may be western Africa, the Iberian Peninsula or Scandinavia.

JAVA NAVAL BATTLE MINUTELY RELATED

(Continued From Page 1)

glaring criss-cross of searchlights and roaring of naval planes.

"All through the night, the intense battle took place and by dawn the following day, our fleet had proved superior over the enemy, having sunk three cruisers, six destroyers and heavily damaging four cruisers in both battles.

"Our naval planes zoomed above us, pouring bullets and shells downward at the enemy and what remained of the enemy fleet fled into Batavia and Surabaya harbors.

"Once again our transport convoy steamed on its way and at midnight, February 28, one unit of our fleet, heading toward Batavia, spotted an enemy fleet consisting of two cruisers, while another unit of our fleet, heading toward Surabaya, saw an Allied fleet composed of three cruisers and six destroyers.

"Leaving the convoy transport in a safe spot, our fleet plowed through the waters to encounter the enemy for the second battle.

"Another savage fight took place, in which, our fleet sank two enemy cruisers, while the rest of the fleet took flight.

"But we were determined not to let them go, so we took up the chase and as a result, we sank a total of five cruisers, six destroyers and heavily damaged four heavy cruisers.

"One of our destroyers received one bomb hit, but was able to carry on."

Takamori Saigo

(Continued from Page 4)

it not be called unwisdom to walk contrary to the law (true) of gain and loss, and yet devise means to enrich the land? The wise man economizes to give in charity. His own distress troubles him not; only that of his people does. Hence wealth flows to him as water gushes from the spring. Blessings are rained down, and the people bathe in them. All this comes, because he knows the right relation of wealth to virtue, and seeks the source, and not the outcome."

"An old-school economy," I hear our modern Benthamites say. But it was the economy of Solomon, and of One greater than Solomon, and it can never be old so long as the universe stands as it did all these centuries. "There is that scattereth, and yet increaseth; and there is that withholdeth more than is meet, but it tendeth to poverty." "Seek ye first the kingdom of God and its righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you." Is not Saigo's essay a fit commentary on these divine words?

If I am to mention the two greatest names in our history, I unhesitatingly name Taiko and Saigo. Both had continental ambitions, and the whole world as their field of action. Incomprehensively great above all their countrymen both of them were, but of two entirely different kinds of greatness. Taiko's greatness, I imagine, was somewhat Napoleonic. In him there was much of the charlatan element so conspicuous in his European representative, though I am sure in very much smaller proportion. His was the greatness of genius, of inborn capacity of mind, great without attempting to be great. But not so Saigo's. His was Cromwellian, and only for the lack of Puritanism, he was not a Puritan, I think. Sheer will-power had very much to do in his case—the greatness of moral kind, the best kind of greatness. He tried to rebuild his nation upon a sound moral basis, in which work he partially succeeded. As we said, he was the last and greatest of samurais, "the brightest of morning stars," shining back far into the night whence he came, and forth into the day he himself had ushered in, and now waiting to shine again till another cycle of haze and wranglings shall bring us back to a morning once more.

But to us who killed him and live in the society he brought in, his name is precious mostly for its moral effects. New Japan was a moral product. Neither cowardice nor abject necessity did contrive it; nor was it self-interest that originally called it into being. Let these facts be forever kept in our minds, and so reported to the world. Let Luther's Germany, Cromwell's England and Washington's America understand this. Heaven made New Japan through its own son and reverer. No equal terms, because we are no-Christian people? O Heaven, they "make broad their phylacteries and enlarge the borders of their garments," carry crucifices, wear surplices, and love to be called by men Christians, Christians. Not their Cromwells called them so, neither their Luthers, nor their Washingtons. The nation conceived in Righteousness, should it not be called a Christian nation as well? Away with unjust treaties then. Let Saigo's Japan be free from heathenish shames. Rise Saigo, rise Cromwell, rise all the ancient lovers of Righteousness, and see that Righteousness be done in this part of the globe!

(THE END)

Wavell Is Replaced By Dutch Officer

(Continued From Page 1)

part of the United States was a "tragic mistake."

If in the future the situation in the Pacific continues to develop as it is now, no hope whatever can be placed upon the future of the allies unless the United States embarks upon total war, he said.

Pointing out the extreme difficulties entailed in regaining lost territory which has fallen to the Japanese, Mr. van Kleffens said the allies cannot hope for victory if they persist in thinking it a very simple matter.

The United States has begun at last to realize the seriousness of the situation, but it is imperative that America mobilize its man power and material resources and place them on the front line of battle, he said.

U.S. Supplies Inadequate

Domei

BERNE, March 2.—Revealing the inadequate dispatch of vital military supplies by the United States to Britain, Dr. Hugh Dalton, British President of the Board of Trade, today declared that British military production has reached a crisis, it was reported here today from London. In order to survive the emergency, there must be an increased transfer of workmen from non-military to war production plants from April, Dr. Dalton warned.

French Trawlers Sunk

Transocean

PARIS, February 20.—Three French fishing trawlers were sunk in the Bay of Biscay by British bombers on Monday afternoon, the Paris Matin reported from Bordeaux today. The entire crew of the two trawlers, numbering 13 each, are said to have perished, but the crew of the third trawler was able to take to a life-boat, although five were frozen to death before the boat reached safety.

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YOUNG MEN NEEDED FOR WORK IN SOUTH

Immigrants Must Be Selected From Those Under Thirty, Says Expert

Now that the future development of the vast natural resources in the southern regions is a vital mission resting on the shoulders of the Japanese people, the question arises as to whether or not the Yamato race is capable of conducting the necessary activities in the tropics.

Dr. Hiceshi Nakayama, professor of the Kyoto Imperial University, who was dispatched by the Welfare Ministry to Palau and Saipan Islands to conduct research into this problem, makes the following report, pointing out that though efficiency will decline for a year, the tendency can be remedied from the second year onward.

Three months of investigations on more than 2,000 Japanese residents in the South proved beyond doubt that their efficiency is gradually waning, Dr. Nakayama stated, the trend being particularly noticeable among those engaged in manual labor. About six months or a year after their migration, the working efficiency and the speculative power of the residents in the tropical zone will be affected, these people becoming short of patience, detesting complicated works, and finally becoming forgetful.

There are two causes for such symptoms, the Doctor continued, the first being the effect of the tropical climate, and the second, the peculiar surroundings in the southern regions. When the Japanese people, accustomed to a cultured life, suddenly find themselves in a lower cultural environment, the feeling of spiritual emptiness accumulates, resulting eventually in spiritual impediments in their daily life.

However, Dr. Nakayama declared, since the Japanese advance to the tropics plays an important role in constructing a common prosperity sphere in Greater East Asia, these defects must be remedied by resorting to the following measures:

Those who are to immigrate to the southern regions in the future must be selected from among those who are not over 30 years of age and who are mentally and physically fit. Those under 30 can recover their vigor and vitality within a year and as they gradually become accustomed to the tropical climate, it is possible for them to remain in the South for any length of time without the slightest effect on their efficiency.

Insofar as manual laborers are concerned, however, there is no means of preventing their deterioration as even youth in their prime lose their vigor in a few years if compelled to do manual work, their efficiency being cut down by 50 per cent. Consequently, it is advisable to hire natives in the manual field.

Another problem is the question of the Nisei or those born in the South. The birth rate has never been discouraging, Dr. Nakayama declared, but infant mortality is unexpectedly high and, moreover, the youngsters are mostly physically inferior as compared with the average Japanese child. This is a very serious problem, the Doctor said, and measures to cope with the situation must be scrutinized urgently and thoroughly.

GERMAN HOCKEY TEAM DEFEATS SUNDAI CLUB

Japanese Players Nearly Equalize Score in Game by Swift Maneuver

In Sunday's game on the ground of the Y.C. & A.C. against the Sundai Club, the German Hockey Team won the game by a very narrow margin. After a hotly contested "give and take battle" with frequent scores on both sides, the Germans managed to eke out a 7:6 lead by 2 superbly converted corners which left no chance to the Japanese goal-keeper.

At the final whistle, the Sundai Boys reduced the score to 7:6. The half-time saw a comfortable lead of 4:1 in favor of the Germans who had played the first 20 minutes with 10 men only. The Nippon players, however, being the juniors of their opponents by many years, were not discouraged and their better stamina resulted in nearly equalizing the score.

Early Story of Khmer Is Full of Adventures

(Continued From Page 6)

and they were later joined by their brothers who followed, flowing in wave after wave of migration.

The Ai-Lao did not come as an invading army. It was not necessary for them to do so, as the country was sparsely populated and there was no one to oppose them. They came, group after group, and settled down peacefully. Meanwhile nature asserted itself. Procreation was imposed on the Thais by Ti Yu, the goddess of creation, that which was an important business of the god and also was certainly agreeable for the Thais, had conveniently met; the Yang and the Yan entered into the fun, consequently intermarriages took place promptly between the Thais and the Khmer. Nu Wa and Nu Hsi were kept busy moulding the little Cambodians "with Yellow earth." These first Thai elements physically absorbed the Khmer, but at the same time they were also spiritually absorbed by the Khmer; just as a sponge which absorbs water is also wet by the water.

To Shift Oil Plants

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 1.—The Venezuela Government intends to shift its oil refineries inland due to the recent submarine attacks against Aruba and Curacao, according to a Caracas report received here today.

Advancing on Burma Front

Following the capture of Martaban, strategic point at the mouth of the Salween River, Imperial Forces have been extending their scope of operations in Burma with outstanding success. Principal results achieved between February 9 to 25 on the Burma front are 3,537 enemy officers and soldiers killed and 2,398 captured. Spoils of war include huge quantities of arms and ammunition. Pictured above is a contingent of Army Forces on the advance. (Censored by War Ministry)

RIOM TRIAL DUBBED NOTHING BUT FARCE

Ex-Premier Daladier Never Questioned Why France Declared War on Germany

D.N.B.

BERLIN, March 2.—Authoritative German quarters regarded the Riom trial as France's willingness of cooperating in the establishment of a new order in Europe.

However, the way this trial was staged and how it progressed gave rise to doubts as to whether or not France was really seeing the main issue and whether she wanted to see it or not.

As a matter of fact, the quarrel about the responsibility of this or that in general cannot contribute to the clarification of the atmosphere for which the way has been paved by Germany's attitude, but the energetic tackling of the question is "Why did France declare war on Germany although she knew from various documents of the Fuehrer's peace proposals."

The trial of Riom should, therefore, never get lost in scandals within various pre-war French Government officials while looking actually for the scapegoat for this will, if ever, merely interest historians at a later date. Instead, the trial should have raised the question time and again of who was responsible in driving the country into the war.

"Meanwhile, in Germany, voices favoring France's cooperation in a new Europe are being noted. If they, however, want to be more than a mere lip service, the Riom trial will have to change its basic question fundamentally. Its present progress so far reveals a mentality, which France in view of its claim to a rightful place in the new Europe should have abandoned by this time.

Mocks Current Trial

The first criticism of the Riom trial appeared in the German press. The Voelkischer Beobachter calls the trial a "trial on the wrong track."

The journal declared," Marshal Henri Phillipe Petain's decision to arraign those responsible for France's disaster, met with a universal and enthusiastic response in France for perhaps never before had a country been plunged into war in a more frivolous and criminal manner than the French people in 1939.

"Weeks and months, however, passed by until finally the trial was scheduled to open on February 15, 1942. In the meantime, things must have taken place behind the scenes of French political life, which were considered inopportune to be brought to light.

"It must be surprising that the actual war-mongers apart from former Premier Edouard Daladier, namely Paul Reynaud and the Jew Mandel, were not at all arraigned at Riom but were merely indicted for shabby currency transactions in a separate trial. "Then what was Mr. Daladier finally charged with? Was he asked why he did not grasp the opportunity of coming to a final understanding with Germany on the occasion of the Munich Conference with the joint German-French statement of December 6. 1938 or of the personal letter of the Fuehrer to Mr. Daladier in August 1939 (which, as is most significant, has never been published in France) but on England's instigation plunged France into the war?, unfortunately, these questions have never been put to him at the trial."

Paper Raps Daladier

The paper then enumerates the charge made in course of the trial on the ex-Premier blaming him for organizational failure and negligence of France's defenses.

"Not one word has been said at Riom thus far as to why Mr. Daladier and his satellites committed the monstruous crime of declaring without any obvious reason whatsoever war on Germany and her Allies," continued the journal, "although the Reich has proved by documents time and again that she was ready for a peaceful understanding. The French people, however, and the entire world are entitled to receive an answer to this question.

"That the leaders of the Third Republic prepared the war militarily yet insufficiently, that a gigantic corruption was reigning among the leading political clique in France and that the economic life in France was disorganized are all questions of secondary importance, which are interesting only for their giving a final portrait of the defendants at Riom."

In conclusion the paper states," If this trial remains limited to mere discussions of secondary nature, and on account of these experiences gained thus far we have every reason to believe this, then this trial can be nothing but a farce, which is to serve for diverting the attention from the already established historic truth."

Japan Yesterday And Today

(Continued From Page 6)

and it elicits comments, amused or serious, according to the case.

Thus all the communications sent to the family, be they addressed to them all or to particular members, are treated as of common interest for all. So are the gifts and presents received by the family. If the master has bought home a thing of common utility, say, a picture, a vase, it becomes at once a sort of family property—uchi-no-mono—which none will claim as his own or which even the master will not think of giving away to outside friends without the consent of the family. If outside friends or relatives should send a younger boy such a gift—say a book too difficult for him or better appreciated by his elder brother, it will be passed to him as a matter of course, and in the same way things received by elder children, if they are thought "too childish," are given over to younger ones. Thus the doctrine that all is for everyone and everyone for all is the guiding principle of the Japanese family at all well regulated.

Should any person break in on such a family who must insist on "his own rights and privileges," maintaining his individual and independent position in the house, always talking about "his things," demanding "his privacy," coming and going whenever "he pleases," receiving "his friends" in "his room," drinking "his milk," smoking "his cigarettes," and "eating his sweets, etc., and refusing at the same time to take any interest in anything about other members of the family which is "none of his business," he could not but upset the even tenor of the home life run on the good old family system.

(To Be Concluded)

BRITISH SCRIBE CAPTURED

Nazis Arrest Reuters' Correspondent In Libya

Transocean

BERLIN, February 20.—A Reuters' correspondent in Cyrenaica, Mr. Crosse, was captured and interned by a German non-commissioned officer and his party of shock troops, while the latter were reconnoitering in the desert, according to an announcement made by competent Berlin military quarters.

At the time, Mr. Crosse was traveling about in his car taking pictures and film shots, which have been seized.

After the Germans discovered him, they allowed his car to come within shouting distance, then a few shots and "hands up" sufficed to halt the car occupied by the 26-year-old correspondent.

Contemporary Japanese Literature

(Continued From Page 6)

upon," he said, and told his wife to pluck some roses that bloomed here and there in the garden. A single red bud would have been sufficient for his purpose. Yet his wife plucked them all.

When he put the flowers into a vase to admire, he found, as ill-luck would have it, that both petals and stems were worm-eaten. Even the one he thought most beautiful. He threw it into the fire. The petals of the bud burned rapidly with a sizzling sound. For one fleeting moment as he watched the red glow of the fire, he saw a thin mantle of green spread quickly over the ashes, quicker by far than oil poured over the water's surface. It must have been just a figment of his imagination conjured up in that brief instant.

'Ah, Rose, Thou Art Diseased!'

But when he picked up the singed bud he saw little heaps of crawling insects stampeding all over it. "Ah, rose, thou art diseased!" The words fell from his lips quite involuntarily. Then as he was about to step into the garden, those words came back to him sharply: "Ah, rose, thou art diseased!" When he struck a match to light the lamp, the sudden harsh glow at the end of his cupped fingers thrust up to him that pregnant sentence again: "Ah, rose, thou art diseased!" It clung to him insidiously, refusing to let him go, no matter how often he relighted a match.

"Ah, rose, thou art diseased!" Where in truth did that voice come from? Or was it a prophecy?

The author of this work once said that it was the first attempt in modern Japanese literature to depict the sensory view of nature. The magic of that vague, limitless, unspeakable world of melancholy which is brought on by modern sensitivity, nerves and feeling, is the magic of this tale. "Ah, rose, thou art diseased!" With this pregnant sentence the author symbolizes his work, but it is hardly adequate to express the melancholy of the modern mind.

This is the author's first literary creation and, at the same time, his representative work. It is also one of the masterworks of contemporary Japanese literature. There is a companion piece, Tokai no Yuutsu (Urban Melancholy), by the same author.

Haruo Sato was born in 1892 in Wakayama Prefecture. He left Keio University, the Department of Literature, before completing his course. From this period he was already contributing a number of verses to magazines. In 1916 he moved to a house in the village of Nakasato, in Kanagawa Prefecture, taking with him his common-law wife—an actress who had not yet made a name for herself—as well as two dogs and two cats, of which he was very fond. This constituted the setting of Denen no Yuutsu.

In 1918 he published Li Tai-po and Shimon (Finger-prints) in the magazine Chuo Koron (Central Review). He next wrote a sequel to Denen no Yuutsu, after which his fame as a writer of distinction rose suddenly to a higher niche. He published successively a collection of short stories entitled Utsukushiki Machi (Beautiful Town) in 1919; Hoshi (Stars) in 1921; Tokai no Yuutsu (Urban Melancholy), Wabishi-sugiru (Too Wretched), and Ichiya no Yado (One Night's Lodging) in 1922; and Mado Hiraku (A Window Opens) and Boshun Sowa (A Late Spring Episode) in 1924. He is also noted as a poet and critic. His pen has not been idle in recent years, for he has published such masterworks as Tabibito (The Traveller), Chinjutsu (A Declaration), and Yoshu Toka Ki (A Diary of Ten Days at Chin Kiang). Also, a great admirer of Chinese classical works in poetry and prose, he has achieved distinction as a translator from these sources.—(K. B.S.)

(The End)

NEW EUROPE TO HAVE FINE TRAFFIC LINES

Third Reich Planning Efficient Link of Road and Waterways Systems

D.N.B.

BERLIN, March 2.—In "The Road," Rudolf Hoffmann, of the staff of the Inspector General of the German Road System, deals with the subject of traffic planning in Europe. It may be mentioned here that the greater European economic bloc of the future will coordinate all traffic systems and combine them into a dense and efficiently working road system. Moreover, an enormous increase of continental economic exchanges and traffic must be taken into consideration. In this connection, the author mentions the German-Danish agreement with regard to the joint construction of a new double road via Fehmarn, offering this as a first example of the great tasks awaiting solution in the new Europe.

The construction of roads for motor traffic has chiefly to be furthered in the smaller, outlying European countries since the German road system has been constructed with an eye to its serving later on as a connecting link between them. In this field too, cooperation of the European countries will be essential. The center of the Continent and of its entire road system is central Europe with its main traffic line, the Axis Berlin-Rome. Especially in the European East, motor highways cannot be dispensed with, although railways will play a dominant part in all overland traffic on the Continent. The author thinks it possible that in regions with exceptionally voluminous goods and traffic exchange, as for instance between the Donetz basin and the industrial district of Upper Silesia, a railway for the transportation of massgoods will be constructed which will have a larger gauge and, consequently, be more rational and efficient.

Preference will always be given to waterways. Across the entire Continent runs the main European watershed, separating a part of the Atlantic, the North Sea and the Baltic as well as the White Sea in the north from the Mediterranean, the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea in the south and the southeast. The Continental system of waterways will involve the more complete and the more efficient of the canals which cross this main watershed. In the Reich, two large waterways are already under construction, namely, the Rhein-Main-Danube Canal and the Oder-Danube Canal.

Japan Has Smashed Allies' Four Citadels

(Continued from Page 6)

zine called this article "a startling look into the future."

In this startling look into the future, Mr. Crow specifically underlines the fact that Japan's industrial capacity and maritime transportation are so formidable that the world will be forced to take notice of it. Mr. Crow warns, "If any one thinks that Japan would not use them to the utmost, he may as well return to his belief in Santa Claus." Yes, if the people in the United States and Great Britain do not believe that Japan has overwhelming military power, tremendous economic resources, and gigantic industrial capacity, they may as well return to their belief in the white-whiskered, crimson-garbed, midnight visitor of Christmas Eve.

ABOLISH OR KEEP UP STUDY OF ENGLISH?

Authorities Favor Continued Use—Spoken in All Areas In New Sphere

Because it is spoken by Japan's enemy nations, the English language has fallen into discredit in this country, and there is even an outcry for its abolition. At the recent Conference of the Presidents of the High Schools throughout the country, the question of reducing the hours devoted to the study of foreign languages at these educational institutions was taken up and the decision was informally reached in favor of reduction. While regarding this decision as inevitable in view of Japan's present position, Dr. Sanki Ichikawa, a professor of Tokyo Imperial University, denounces as superficial the view which is finding vigorous expression in some Japanese quarters in support of the abolition of foreign languages.

As quoted by the Nichi Nichi, Dr. Ichikawa says that as the English language is spoken in China, Thailand, French Indo-China and the Southern islands, the need for its study will rather increase as the work of constructing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere progresses. From the point of view of cultural war also, the Professor declares, he cannot endorse the abolition of the study of foreign languages. To study a foreign language is one thing, and to become foreignized is quite another, he stresses.

Need For Study Remains

Some people urge that the Government should establish a Translation Bureau and that the translation of foreign books and the publication of such translations should be undertaken by this Bureau. This idea may be practicable insofar as the translation of popular or standard books is concerned, but it will be well-nigh impossible to expect such a Government Bureau to translate foreign books in specialized or technical lines. For such circumstances the need for the study of foreign languages will remain.

The question of the reduction of the hours for the study of foreign languages at Government educational institutions has a good deal of political background, and consequently it is fully to be expected that it will necessarily induce the popular contempt for foreign languages, Dr. Ichikawa says.

Commenting on the same subject, a writer of the Sozo, a monthly magazine, says that the English language has become very unpopular because the United States and Britain, where this language is spoken, have become Japan's enemy in consequence of the outbreak of the present war. Some people suggest that the English language (eigo) should hereafter be renamed koago (the Asia Development language). This suggestion has not much to commend itself. To call the language of the country which is heading for ruin by the name of koago (Asia Development language) seems to be far from proper, the writer says.

Is International Language

Apart from the question of whether or not it is proper to call English by the new name of koago, the fact remains that the English language does not exist today simply for the interchange of the culture of the Anglo-Saxon races; it has already attained the status of an international language. To abolish it suddenly will, therefore, be attended with many difficulties. If it is abolished, what language is to take its place, the writer asks. It is doubtful whether the Japanese language, as it is, can take the place of English as an international language. To speak candidly, even scholars of Japanese classics admit that the Japanese language is not yet fully qualified as an international language. It may attain perfection as an international language at some future date, but this does not answer the immediate purpose.

In conclusion, the writer says that this is a matter which must be settled sooner or later. In any case, it is a question of great importance.

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Kobe Notes

Attended by more than 12,000 people, a grand rally in celebration of the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Empire of Manchoukuo was held at the Recreation Ground in Kobe on March 1 from 10 a.m. The rally was held under the joint auspices of the Hyogo Prefectural Office, the Kobe Municipality and the Kobe Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Included among those present were Government officials, representatives of Germany, Italy and the National Government of China, and teachers and students of the middle and national schools in Kobe.

The meet opened with salutations to His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, the singing of the Japanese National Anthem and the playing of the Manchoukuoan National Anthem by a brass band.

An address by Governor Saka of Hyogo was then read, followed by the reading of a congratulatory telegram sent by Mayor Noda of Kobe City.

Addresses by Manchoukuoan Honorary Consul-General Hoshino, German Consul-General K. A. Balser, Italian Vice-Consul Marco di Renzo and Chinese Consul-General Fan Han-sheng followed.

The rally was brought to a close with Banzai for His Majesty the Emperor, led by President Okazaki of the Kobe Commerce Chamber, and Banzai to His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo, led by Naval Inspector Morizumi of Kobe.

The following guests were registered at the Tor Hotel on March 2: Mr. G. Fust, Mr. and Mrs. B. Fujii, Mr. B. de Hepperger, Mr. E. Hirano, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Jahn, Mr. Y. Kudo, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. de Lemoine, Mr. A. Lesourd, Mr. S. Matsuoka, Mr. Y. Matsui, Mr. Y. Nomura, Dr. and Mrs. W. Prehl and two sons, Mr. and Mrs. Y. Sakata, Marquis Yorisada Tokugawa, Mr. M. Toyoshima, Mr. and Mrs. K. Tsutsumi.

The K.R. and A.C. scored a clean sweep on Saturday afternoon on the Recreation Ground when its hockey eleven trimmed the Kansai University team seven to three and its soccer team downed the German Sports Club two to one. A drizzle at first threatened to spoil the afternoon's sport, but fortunately the ominous clouds gave way to warm sunshine.

The Kandai hockey eleven again proved no match for the smooth-functioning K.R. and A.C. team. The opponents' shooting and passing was rather erratic whereas the K.R. and A.C., on the other hand, fielded a fast forward line as well as a stout defense line.

Starting with a bang, the K.R. and A.C. players attacked and registered through Brueggemann after a few minutes of play. In the fifth minute, Buettinghaus followed suit. Another digit was added by Flaechsenhaar a little later. Taking the better part of 10 minutes, the Kandai team finally managed to score. Just before the half ended, Brueggemann increased the count to four to one in the club's favor.

In the early minutes of the second period, a sizzling shot from Brueggemann's stick found its mark again. Some time afterward, the Kandai forwards swept in to score and repeated the attack to register again, bringing the count to five to three. Then Flaechsenhaar and Hesse each tallied, the game being brought to a close with the scoreboard showing seven to three in favor of the foreigners.

The K.R. and A.C. team was as follows: Schmidt; Jungers, Mendonca; Yushikoff, Grossmann, McMillan; Buettinghaus, Brueggemann, Piper, Flaechsenhaar and Hesse.

With both the K.R. and A.C. and the German Sports Club fielding 10 men each, the soccer match played prior to the hockey game was a nip-and-tuck affair with the K.R. and A.C. eleven just managing to eke out a two to one win.

The first half was very hard-fought and closely-contested, the two teams holding each other scoreless. Early in the second half, however, Rodriguez broke the spell by netting from close range. Fifteen minutes later, receiving a pretty pass from Westphalen, Rodriguez scored again, making a beautiful goal. A short time before the game ended, the Germans made their lone goal.

The line-ups were: K.R. and A.C.: Brueggemann; Khonji, Rudolf; Aoki, Baer, Mehta; Westphalen, Grossmann, Renault and Rodriguez. G.S.C.: Betjemann; Rapp, Whalers; Buettinghaus, Fink, Schmidt; Orth, Heise, Hesse and Heller.

TASS AGENCY DENIES ALLIES' PROPAGANDA

Americans, British Spread False Statements About Japanese-Soviet Relations

Latest American and British propaganda which has been attempting to arouse suspicion and create a rift between Japan and the Soviet Union has been categorically denied by the official Tass news agency which announced that such propaganda has no foundation in fact.

Despite the existence of the Japan-Soviet Neutrality Pact, American and British propaganda organs continue to send out falsified reports about the two countries. Such an example may be found in the reports of a Berne correspondent of the New York Times which state among other things that the Soviet Government has confiscated Japanese property in the Soviet Union and that Japanese military attaches in the Soviet Union have been forbidden to inspect the Moscow area.

Other false reports which the correspondent sent are that the Soviet Union has sent troops to strategic areas in the Okhotsk Sea and that the Tartar Straits have been mined.

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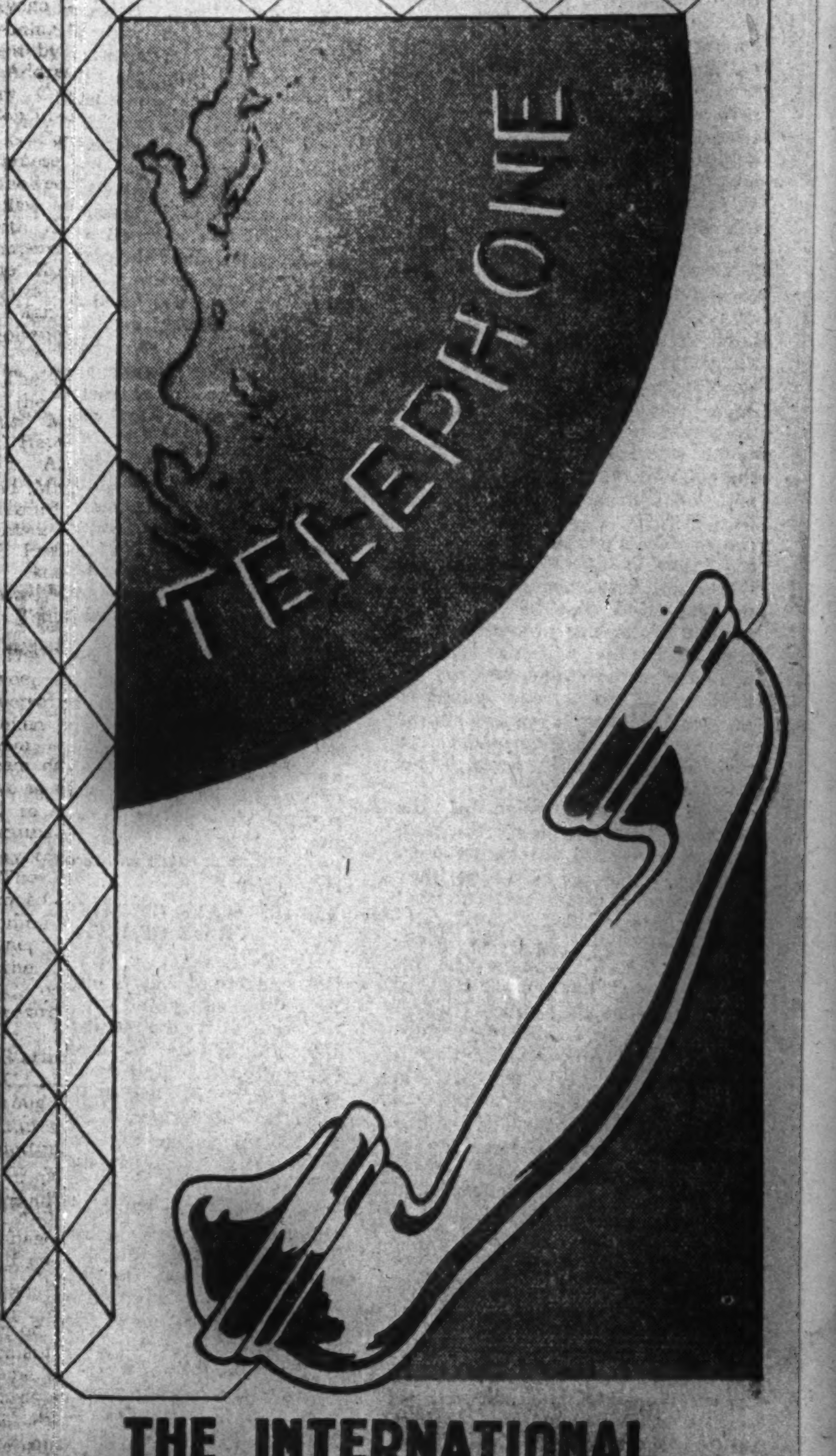

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SAIGO: MAN WHO WAS EQUAL TO CRISIS

PATRIOT FROWNED ON GOVERNMENT WHICH TREMBLED AT WORD 'WAR'

(Continued From Yesterday)

IV.—THE KOREAN AFFAIR

Saigo was too much of a moralist to go to war merely for conquest's sake. His object of the reduction of Eastern Asia came necessarily out of his views of the then state of the world. That Japan might be a compeer with the Great Powers of Europe, she needed a considerable extension of her territorial possessions, and enough aggressiveness to keep up the spirit of her people. Then too, we believe he had somehow an idea of the great mission of his country as the leader of Eastern Asia. To crush the weak was never in him; but to lead them against the strong and so crush the proud, was his whole soul and endeavor.

Yet with all his high notions of his country's mission, he would not go to war without sufficient cause for it. To do so would be against Heaven's law that he made so much of. But when an opportunity presented itself without his own making, it was very natural that he took it as a heaven-sent one for his country to enter upon a career assigned her from the beginning of the world. Korea, her nearest continental neighbor, proved herself insolent to several of the Japanese envoys sent out by the new government. Moreover, she showed distinct enmity against the Japanese residents there, and made a public proclamation to her people highly derogatory to the dignity of her friendly neighbor. Should such go unheeded? argued Saigo and men of his inclination. The insolence was not yet sufficient to precipitate war. But let an embassy consisting of a few men of the highest rank be sent to the Peninsular Court to demand justice for her insolence; and should she still insist in her haughty attitude, and add insult, and very possibly, personal injury, to the new embassy, let that be the signal to the nation to dispatch its troops into the continent, and extend its conquest as far as Heaven would permit. And since great responsibility and utmost danger would attend such an embassy, he (Saigo) himself would like to be appointed to that office. The conqueror will first lay down his life to open a way to his countrymen!

The slow, silent Saigo was all fire and activity when the question of the Korean embassy was discussed in the cabinet. He implored his colleagues to appoint him as the chief envoy, and when it was fairly settled that his request would be granted, his gladness was that of a child leaping for joy possessed with the object of its heart's desire. Here is a letter which he wrote to his friend Itagaki (now Count) by whose special endeavor the appointment was privily settled in the Imperial Court.

"Itagaki Sama,

"I called upon you yesterday, but you were absent, and I was sent back without expressing my thanks to you. By your effort I am to have all I wished. My illness is all gone now. Transported with gladness, I flew through the air from Minister Sanjo's to your mansion; my feet were so light. No more fear of 'side thrust' I suppose. Now that my aim is secured, I may retire to my residence in Aoyama and wait for the happy issue. This is only to convey my gratitude to you.

Saigo."

At this juncture, Iwakura returned with Okubo and Kido from their tour around the world. They say civilization is its center, its comfort and happiness. They had no more thought of foreign war than Saigo did of Parisian or Viennese ways of living. So, resorting themselves to duplicities and ambiguities of all kinds, they in concert did all in their power to overthrow the decision reached in the cabinet council during their absence, and taking advantage of Minister Sanjo's illness, they succeeded at last in carrying their ways through. The Korean Embassy Act was repealed, November 28, 1873. Saigo, who to all outward appearances had known no anger thus far, was now wild over the measures of the "long-sleeved," as he called his opponents. That the act was repealed was not what offended him most; but the way in which it was rescinded, and the motives that led thereto, were objectionable to him beyond his power of forbearance. He made up his mind that he would do nothing with the rotten government, threw his written resignation upon the cabinet-table, gave up his residence in Tokyo, and retired at once to his home in Satsuma, never again to join the government that was set up mostly through his endeavor.

With the suppression of the Korean Affair ceased all the positive measures of the government, and its whole policies since they have been directed toward what its supporters called "internal development." And agreeably to the heart's wish of Iwakura and his "peace-party," the country has had much of what they called civilization. Yet with it also came much effeminacy, fear of decisive actions, love of peace at the cost of plain justice, and much else that the true samurai laments. "What is civilization but an effectual working of righteousness, and not magnificence of houses, beauty of dresses, and ornamentation of outward appearance." This was Saigo's definition of civilization, and we are afraid civilization in his sense has not made much progress since his time.

(The Korean Affair if carried through might have involved us in much bloodshed, and much intricacies in foreign relations; but at the same time all the healthy effects of such an enterprise would have undoubtedly remained with us. By rejecting Saigo's project, the nation gained in things, but lost in spirit; and which was the better of the two the future will judge.)

V.—SAIGO THE PATRIOT

We need say but very little about this last and most lamentable part of Saigo's life. That he turned a rebel against the government of his time was a fact. What motive led him to take that position has been conjectured in many ways. That his old weakness, "too keen sensibility," was the main cause of his uniting with the rebels seems quite plausible. Some five thousand young men who worshipped him as the only man in the world, went into an open rebellion against the government, seemingly without his knowledge, and much against his will. Their success depended wholly upon his lending his name and influence to their cause. A strongest of men, he was almost helpless before the suppliant entreaty of the needy. Twenty years ago he had promised his life to his guest as a pledge of his hospitality; and now again he might have been induced to sacrifice his life, his honor, his all, as a pledge of his friendship to his admiring pupils. This view of things is taken by many who knew him best.

That he was strongly disaffected with the government of his time needs no controversy; but that he a level-headed men should go to war for the mere sake of enmity is hard to conjecture. Are we mistaken when we maintain, that in his case at least, the rebellion was a result of disappointment in the grand aims of his life? Though not directly caused by him, it found him in unspeakable anguish of soul, because the revolution of 1868 produced the result so contrary to his ideal, should the rebellion chance to be a success, might he not realize yet the great dreams of his life? Doubtingly, yet not entirely without some hope, he united with this group and shared with them the fate he seemed to have instinctively foreseen. But history may wait a hundred years more before it can settle this part of his life.

He remained a passive figure all through the war. Kirino and others looking after all the maneuvers in the field. They fought from February to September, 1877, and when their hopes were all shattered, they forced their way back to Kagoshima, there to be buried in their "fathers' grave-yard." There beleaguered in the Castle Hill, all the government forces gathered at its foot, our hero was playing "go" in the best of spirit. Turning to one of his attendants he said, "Aren't you the one the latchet of whose wooden shoes I mended one day, as I was returning from my farm, drawing my pack horse behind me?" The man remembered the occasion, confessed his insolence, and sincerely asked for forgiveness. "Nothing!" replied Saigo, "Too much leisure made me to poke you a little." The fact was, the General did yield once to the impudent demands of two youths, who, as was the custom in Satsuma, used the right of the samurai to have his wooden-shoes mended by any farmer he happened to meet. The farmer in this case happened to be the great Saigo, who without a world of complaint, did the menial service, and went away in all humility. We are exceedingly thankful for this piece of reminiscence given of him by the very man who attended upon him in his last hours. Saint Aquinas was not more humble than this our Saigo.

On the morning of 24th of September 1877, general assault was made upon the Castle Hill by the government force. Saigo was on the point of rising with his comrades to meet the enemy, when a bullet struck his hip. Soon the little party was annihilated, and Saigo's remains fell into his enemy's hand. "See that no rudeness is done to them," cried one of the enemy generals. "What a mildness in his countenance!" said another. They that killed him were all in mourning. In tears they buried him, and with tears his tomb is visited by all to this day. So passed away the greatest, and we are afraid, the last of the samurai. (We have said somewhere that grandeur has not been thus far very characteristic of Japan. Because Saigo was grand, his nation rejected him, and made a rebel out of him. Pity that he was not born on a continent; but "happy the isle with such a hero blest." I believe Providence sent Saigo to Japan as an earnest of what it had long ago decreed as her portion in future; and if in her ignorance she removed him with ignominy, she will yet welcome many like him, when she herself will expand to his grandeur. Let our hero therefore rest in peace; for all that was grand and noble in him will ever remain as his nation's inspiration, and his great dreams for its destiny may yet be realized, though we hope not in the way as he is his time and associations thought as the only possible one.)

VI.—HIS WAYS OF LIVING AND VIEWS OF LIFE

History has yet to wait for the just estimate of Saigo's public service to his country; but it has enough materials at its command for forming right views of the kind of man he really was. And if the latter aspect of his life will help much to clear up the former, I believe my readers will pardon me for dwelling at some length upon his private life and opinions.

First of all, we know of no man who had fewer wants in life than he. When his monthly income was several hundred yen, he had enough for his wants with fifteen, and every one of his needy friends was welcome to the rest. His residence in Bancho, Tokyo, was a shabby-looking structure the rent three yen a month. His usual costume was Satsuma-spun cotton stuff, girdled with a broad calico obi, and large wooden clogs on his feet. In this attire he was ready to appear at any place, at the Imperial Banquet, as anywhere else. For food he would take whatsoever was placed before him. Once a visitor found him in his residence, he and several of his soldiers and attendants surrounding a large wooden bowl, and helping themselves to buck-wheat macaroni cooled in the receptacle. That seemed to be his favorite banquet, eating with young fellows, himself a big child of the simplest nature.

Careless about his body, he was also careless about his possessions. He gave up a fine lot of land in his possession in the most prosperous section of the city of Tokyo to a national bank just then started, and when asked its price, he refused to mention it; and so it remains to this day in the possession of the said corporation, worth several hundred thousand dollars. A large income from his pension was spent wholly for the support of a school which he started in Kagoshima. One of his Chinese poems reads.

"Does the world know our family law?

We leave not substance to our children."

And so he left nothing to his widow and children; but the nation took care of them, though he died a rebel. Modern Economic Science may have much to say against this "carelessness' of his.

He had one hobby. Though he accepted nothing else that was taken as a present to him, anything that related to dogs he received with all thankfulness. Chromos, lithographs, pencil-sketches of the canine tribe were always very pleasing to him. It is said that when he gave up his house in Tokyo, he had a large boxful of pictures of dogs. One of his letters to General Oyama was very particular about collars for his hounds. "Many thanks for the specimens of the dog-collars you kindly sent me," he writes. "I think they are superior to imported articles. Only if you could make them three inches longer, they would fit my purpose exactly. Make four or five of them, I beseech you. And one more, a little broader and five inches longer, I pray, etc." His dogs were his friends all through his life. He often spent days and nights with them in the mountains. The loneliest of man, he had dumb brutes to share his loneliness.

He disliked disputes, and he avoided them by all possible means. Once he was invited to an Imperial Banquet, at which he appeared in his usual plain costume. As he retired, he missed his clogs left at the Imperial Palace entrance, and as he would not trouble anybody about them, he walked out barefooted; and that in a drizzling rain. When he came to the castlegate, the sentinel called him to halt, and demanded of him an explanation of his person,—a doubtful figure he appeared in his commonest garb. "General Saigo," he replied. But they believed not his words, and allowed him not to pass the gate. So he stood there in the rain waiting for somebody who might identify him to the sentinel. Soon a carriage approached with Minister Iwakura in it. The barefooted man was proved to be the general, was taken into the minister's coach, and so carried away.—He had a servant, Kuma by name, a well-known figure in his modest household for many years. The latter, however, once committed an offence grave enough to have his position forfeited. But the indulgent master was solicitous about his servant's future if discharged from his service. So he simply kept him in his house; but for many years he gave him not a single order to be executed. Kuma survived his master many years, and was one of the deepest mourners for the ill-fated hero.

A witness has this to say of Saigo's private life: "I lived with him thirteen years; and never have I seen him scolding his servants. He himself looked to the making and putting up of his bed, to the opening and shutting of his room-windows, and to most other things that pertained to his person. But in cases others were doing them for him, he never interfered.

Indeed he was so loathe to disturb the peace of others that he often made visits upon their houses, but dared not to call for notice from side; but stood in the entrance thereof and there waited till somebody happened to come out and find him!"

Such was his living; so lowly and so simple; but his thinking was that of a saint and a philosopher, as we have had already some occasion to show.

"Revere Heaven, love people," summed up all his views of life. All wisdom was there. What conceptious he had of Heaven; whether he took it to be a Force or a Person, and how he worshiped it except in his own practical way, we have no means of ascertaining. But that he knew it to be all-powerful, unchangeable, and very beneficent, his words and actions abundantly testify. We have already given some of his expressions about Heaven and its Laws. His writings are full of them, and we need not multiply them here. When he said, "Heaven loveth all men alike; so we must love others with the love with which we love ourselves," he said all that is in the Law and Prophets, and some of us may desirous to inquire whence he got that grand doctrine of his.

And this Heaven was to be approached with all sincerity; else the knowledge of its ways was unattainable. Human wisdoms he detested; but all wisdoms were to come from the sincerity of one's heart and purpose. Heart pure and motive high, ways are at hand as we need them, in the council-hall as on the battlefield. He that schemes always is he that has no schemes when crises are at hand. In his own words, "Sincerity's own realm is one's secret chamber. Strong there, a man is strong everywhere." Insincerity, and its great child, Selfishness, are the prime causes of our failures in life. Saigo says, "A man succeeds by overcoming himself, and fails by loving himself. Why is it that many have succeeded in eight and failed in the remaining two? Because when success attended them, love of self grew in them; and vigilance departing, and desire for ease returning, their work became onerous to them, and they failed." Hence we are to meet all the emergencies of life with our lives in our hands. "I have my life to offer," he often uttered when he had some action to propose in his responsible position. That entire self-abnegation was the secret of his courage is evident from the following remarkable utterance of his: "A man that seeks neither life, nor name, nor rank nor money, is the hardest man to manage. But with only such, life's tribulations can be shared, and such only can bring great things to his country."

A believer in Heaven, its laws and its time, he was also a believer in himself, as one kind of faith always implies the other kind. "Be determinded and so," he said, "and even gods will flee from before you." Again he said: "Of opportunities there are two kinds: those that come without our seeking and those that are of our own making. What the world calls opportunity is usually the former kind. But the true opportunity comes by acting in accordance with reason, in compliance with the need of the time. When crises are at hand, opportunities must be caused by us." A man, therefore, a capable man, he prized above all things. "Whatever be the ways and institutions we speak about, they are important unless there are men to work them. Man first; then the working of means. Man is the first treasure, and let every one of us try to be a man."

"A reverer of Heaven" cannot but be a reverer and observer of righteousness. "An effectual working of righteousness" was his definition of civilization. To him there was nothing under heaven so precious as righteousness. His life, of course, and his country even, were not more precious than righteousness. He says: "Unless there is a spirit in us to walk in the ways of righteousness, and fall with the country if for righteousness' sake, no satisfactory relation with foreign Powers can be expected. Afraid of their greatness and hankering after peace, and abjectly following their wishes, we soon invite their contemptuous estimate of ourselves. Friendly relations will thus begin to cease, and we shall be made to serve them at last." In a similar strain he says: "When a nation's honor is in any way injured, the plain duty of its government is to follow the ways of justice and righteousness even though the nation's existence is jeopardized thereby. A government that trembles at the word "war," and only makes it a business to buy slothful peace, should be called a commercial regulator, and it should not be called a government." And the man who uttered these words was the object of universal esteem by all the ambassadors of the foreign courts then represented in our capital. None esteemed him more than Sir Harry Parkes of her Britannic Majesty's Legation, who as an adept in the art of Oriental diplomacy, was for a long time a shrewd upholder of the British interests on our shores. "Be just and fear not" was Saigo's method of running a government.

With such a singleness of view, he was naturally very clear-sighted as to the outcome of the movements then going on around him. Long before the Revolution, when the new Government was yet a day-dream even to many of its advocates, it was an accomplished reality to Saigo. It is said that, when, after many years of banishment, a messenger was sent to his isle of exile to call him back to his old position of responsibility, he told the messenger, with diagrams on the beach-sand, all the maneuvers he had framed in his mind for the upbuilding of the new Empire; and so true to the situation was the prescience then offered that the listener told his friends afterward, that in his view, Saigo was not a man but a dog. And we have seen his perfect self-possession during the Revolution, a natural result of his clear vision. When it had fairly began, there was much anxiety in some quarters as to the position of the Emperor in the new Government, seeing that for well-nigh 10 centuries his real situation had been a very undefinable one. Mr. Fukuba, a well-known court-poet, asked Saigo in this wise:

'The Revolution I desire to have; but when the new government is set up, where shall we place our holy Emperor?"

To which Saigo's very explicit reply was as follows: "In the new government we shall place the Emperor where He shoud be; that is make Him personally see to the affairs of the state, and so fulfill His heaven-appointed mission."

No tortuosities in this man. Short, straight, clear as sun light, as the ways of righteousness always are.

Saigo left us no books. But he left us many poems, and several essays. Through these occasional effusions of his, we catch glimpses of his internal state, and we find it to be the same as was reflected in all his actions. Pedantry there is not in all his writings. Unlike many Japanese scholars of his degree of attainment, his words and similes are the simplest that can be imagined. For instance, can anything be simpler than this:

"Hair I have of thousand strings,
Darker than the lac.
A heart I have an inch long,
Whiter than the snow.
My hair may divided be,
My heart shall never be."

Or this, very characteristic of him:

"Only one way, 'Yea and Nay;'
Heart ever of steel and iron.
Poverty makes great men;
Deeds are born in distress.
Through snow, plums are white,
Through frosts, maples are red;
If but Heaven's will be known,
Who shall seek slothful ease!"

The following bit of a mountain-song of his is perfectly natural to him:

"Land high, recesses deep,
Quietness is that of night.
I hear not human voice,
But look only at the skies."

We have space here only for a part of his essay entitled, "On the Production of Wealth."

"In the book of 'Sa-den' it is written: 'Virtue is a source of which wealth is an outcome.' Virtue prospers, and wealth comes by itself. Virtue declines, and in the same proportion wealth diminishes. For wealth is by replenishing the land and giving peace to the people. The smal man aims at profiting himself; the great man, at profiting the people. One is selfishness, and it decays. The other is public-spiritedness, and it prospers. According as you use your substance, you have prosperity or decay, abundance or poverty, rise or fall, life or death. Should we not be on our guard therefore?

"The world says: 'Take and you shall have wealth, and give and you shall lose it.' Oh what an error! I seek a comparison in agriculture. The covetous farmer sparing of his seeds sows but niggardly; and then sits and waits for the harvest of autumn. The only thing he shall have is starvation. The good farmer sows good seeds, and gives all his cares thereto. The grains multiply hundredfold, and he shall have more than he can dispose of. He that is intent upon gathering knows only of harvesting, and not of planting. But the wise man is diligent in planting; therefore the harvest comes without his seeking.

"Ah, can it be called wisdom to walk contrary to the ways of the sages, and yet seek wealth and abundance for the people? Should

(Continued on Page 2)

On Castle Hill, Kagoshima

When Takamori Saigo was pursued by the Imperial Forces, he finally sought shelter in the cavern located on Castle Hill. The cavern is shown in the right hand side of the top picture. Here he spent his hours, playing Japanese chess and reciting Chinese classics while the Imperial Forces closed on him. In the bottom picture is shown the resting place of Takamori Saigo and his trusted henchmen. Saigo's tombstone is located immediately behind the three stone lanterns.

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Subject to Change Without Notice
Regular Program (Weekdays)

NEWS: 6, 7, 8, 10 a.m.; 12, 3, 5, 7, 9, 10, and 11 p.m.
TIME: 7 a.m.; 12, 7, and 10 p.m.
Radio Exercise: 7:05, 8:50 a.m. (National schools).
Market Report: 11:30 a.m.; 4:30 p.m.
National School Hour: 11 a.m.; 2, and 4 p.m.
Music for Workers: 3:30 p.m.
Wartime Housekeeping Hour: 10:30 a.m.
Program Announcement: 7:20 a.m., and 5:30 p.m.
Juvenile Hour: 10:30 a.m.

Wednesday
—Morning—

6:40 Serial Talk. "Recent History of East Asia During the Past Century," by Nagihiko Deishi.
7:30 "National Resolution," by Tatsuo Mitearai.
8:00 News; Piano and Orchestra, "Piano Concerto" (Schumann).
10:30 Wartime Housekeeping Hour.
11:00 National School 3rd Class Hour: Talk on "Submarine," by Eiichi Kobayashi.

—Afternoon—

12:00 Time; News; Koto and Orchestra: Suite "The Wind" (F. Nakamura, Arr. H. Takeuchi), Spring Wind, Summer Breeze, Autumn Wind and Winter Storm.
1:00 Narration: "New Guinea Expedition," by Announcer Anzai.
1:30 Serial Talk on The Establishment of New Life: "Practical Neighborhood Life," by Kazuyoshi Teraoka.
2:00 National School 7th & 8th Class Hour: Serial Lecture on The Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere: "The Philippines and America," by Hoju Miyoshi.
4:00 Serial Lecture on Wartime National Education: "Functions of a Submarine," by Lieutenant-Commander Kazuya Karaki.

—Evening—

6:00 Little Nation's Hour: News; Talk, "Elephants in India" by Kosuke Akagishi.
6:30 Talk, "Roosevelt and Churchill's Agonies," by Chuzo Ogiwara.
8:00 Military Hour; Samurai Story Telling.
9:00 News; Japan Broadcasting Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Kazuo Yamada: Overture, "The Cherry," (F. Fukui) and others.
10:00 Time; Today's War Situation; International Exchange Broadcast From Rome: "News of Italy," by Saburoji Shimizu.

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JAPAN IRON NOTIFIES FRESH SETUP, LINEUP

Leadership Principle Adopted By Chief Key Industrial Firm, Announced Monday

SIX BUREAUS ORGANIZED

Shipping Section Feature of New Structure, Will Supply Ores to Own Furnaces

In view of its significant role as leader of the iron and steel industry of East Asia which was clarified by Commerce and Industry Minister Nobusuke Kishi in his Diet speech, the Japan Iron Works, the largest of its kind of this country, Monday, announced the new structure of its head office as well as factories and at the same time put the new system into operation. Importance was attached, in the drafting of the renovation plan, to the application of the Fuehrer principle in the management of the Japan Iron interests and the expansion of production capacity.

This large-scale adjustment was pending since Admiral Teijiro Toyoda, Foreign Minister in the Third Konoye Cabinet, assumed the presidency of the Nittetsu (Japan Iron Works) last November as a successor to Hachisaburo Hirao who was appointed full-time president of the Iron and Steel Control Association. The outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia caused Admiral Teijiro Toyoda to feel more keenly the necessity to improve the management of the firm and also to increase the iron manufacturing capacity. Mr. Toyada found that the rapid development of the iron industry, the key wartime industry, war prerequisite to the realization of the high-powered national defense State and the firm establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Leader-Principle Adopted

Soon after he set out to draft the new setup, Mr. Toyoda made up his mind to adopt the leadership principle in the management of the Nittetsu in view of the fact that the former large-scale and complicated structure of the firm had been apt to handicap the improvement of the efficiency in management. Efforts were concentrated in simplifying the structure so as to enable the president's order to be more rapidly placed into operation and at the same time to enable the president to get a more clear knowledge of the business and working conditions of clerks and laborers. For this purpose, the post of managing director was abolished and six bureaus newly created under the concurrent leadership of members of the board of directors. Shinichi Kojima was appointed director of the general affairs bureau; Kunizo Hara, director of the account bureau; Hiroshi Mizutani, acting director of the operation bureau; Masao Abe, director of the business bureau; Kaname Shinrai, director of the transportation bureau.

The line-up of each bureau follows:

(1) The general affairs bureau; general affairs, foreign affairs, planning, investigation, welfare and sanitary sections.

(2) The account bureau; finance, account and unit cost accounting sections.

(3) The operation bureau; operation, pig iron, steel, processing, rolling and technical sections.

(4) The business bureau; fuel, raw materials, equipments, steel materials and half-finished products sections.

(5) The construction bureau; planning, engineering, machinery and electric power, and building sections.

(6) The transportation bureau; general affairs, land transportation and shipping sections.

Shipping Section Provided

A noteworthy item in the new structure is the creation of the shipping section which is understood to be clear-cut proof of the unshakable determination of the Nittetsu to construct as many ore transports for its own use as possible. Another feature in the new organization is the southern office in Hongkong which will be responsible for the development of iron deposits of Hainan Island and other areas in the southwestern Pacific as well as the smooth transportation of iron ore and other materials from these regions to Japan. People close to Mr. Toyoda expect that the post of vice-president will be setup in the near future.

In accordance with the reorganization of the head office, structural expansion was effected in the three large factories of the Nittetsu situated at Yawata in Kyushu, at Wanishi in Hokkaido, and at Hirohata in Hyogo.

BICYCLE MAKERS PROPOSE MOVING TRADE TO CHOSEN

Engineering and Equipment From Japan Would Be Asset To Whole Continent

For the dual objects, of removing surplus Japanese bicycle production to Chosen, and of making the Continent able to supply its own bicycle demand, the Japan Federation of Bicycle Manufacturers is negotiating with the Government-General of Chosen for its cooperation in the furtherance of the project, according to the Nikkan Kogyo.

The movement now under way for the adjustment of the bicycle industry of Japan will of necessity dislocate a part of the equipment of the industry from its usual line of activities. To put such valuable equipment and engineering to better use the Federation has been negotiating since last year with the Government-General of Chosen for consent to remove such equipment and engineers to Chosen for the development of the export industry of that country, as well as to aid Japanese industrialists.

It has been revealed that industrialists of Chosen attempted to develop a native bicycle industry some years ago with their own resources, the attempt ending abortively for lack of adequate engineering skill. With the encouragement of the Government-General, these enterprisers are planning to make a new start.

Confronted with such a scheme for Chosenese industrialists the plan proposed by the Japan Federation of Bicycle Manufacturers failed to meet wholehearted approval of the Government-General.

Chosen Standards Inadequate

Chairman Masumura and Secretary Takagi of the Federation, in conference with the Government-General, discussed the situation objectively with the authorities. They invited the attention of the authorities to the fact that the engineering standards of Chosen are not adequate to promise successful development of a bicycle industry without the aid of Japanese engineering. They pointed out the superiority of their project for the importation of higher engineering skill and equipment from Japan as a means for aiding native industry to attain perfection. The representatives of the Federation suggested that the native bicycle manufacturers act temporarily as sub-contractors to superior plants transferred to Chosen from Japan, and in due course of time, upon acquiring better engineering skill and plant equipment, by degrees become full-fledged enterprises.

The Government-General reportedly has pledged to give more attention to the proposal tendered by Mr. Masumura and Mr. Takagi.

Hithertofore Chosen, Manchoukuo and China were totally lacking in bicycle manufacturing equipment, depending entirely on Japan for the supply of bicyle requirements. Should the Federation's plan meet with the approval of the Government-General, and Chosen be converted into a great bicycle producing center it will not only prove a great asset for that country, but will be of great value from the point of view of national defense, says the paper.

Third Refunding Starts At U.S., British Banks In Tientsin; Ratio Given

Refunding of the deposits at the American and British banks in Tientsin now under the administration of the Tientsin Enemy Financial Institutions Management Committee was continued Tuesday, according to an Asahi dispatch from Tientsin. Payments for a second time had been started on February 10. This thus marks a third time. The payments are being made in accordance with the following ratio: National City Bank of New York 40 per cent; Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation 10 per cent and Tientsin Investment 15 per cent. Adding these to the percentages for the second refunding, the total ratio stands: National City 100 per cent; Chase National 100 per cent; Hongkong and Shanghai 50 per cent; Tientsin Investment 40 per cent; Huapei Bank 20 per cent and Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China is still on moratorium.

TO TAP RESOURCES OF SOUTHERN SEAS

Pacific Ocean, Rich in Maritime Products, Will Become Vast Fish Farm

With the completion of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, aquatic resources in the Co-Prosperity Sphere will be developed to their full extent under the guidance of this country as a maritime nation and the vast expanse of the Pacific Ocean will be a great fish farm, states the February issue of the Economist, a weekly magazine of the Osaka Mainichi Shimbun in commenting upon the rosy future for the fisheries in the southern regions.

The Co-Prosperity Sphere is blessed with abundant maritime resources, says the magazine, pointing out that in the north there is one of the three largest fishing grounds of the world and the Yellow Sea, the Eastern China Sea and the South Seas are also abundant in the finned tribe of every description.

Even in the pre-war years, Japan led all the countries of the world in the production of maritime products, such second ranking countries as Russia, America and England producing respectively only 1 or 2 per cent of the Japanese catch.

Fish Industry Important

The Chinese fishery is still primitive and accordingly far from self-sufficient in maritime products. And in French Indo-China, because of the long coastal line and rivers and lakes abundant with fish, the output amounts to a vast volume, although its fishery is still in a state of infancy. Thus maritime products occupy an important position in the list of the exportations from French Indo-China.

Native inhabitants of the Netherlands East Indies amounting to 60,000,000 most of whom are Mohammedans do not eat pork, because of which there is an ever-increasing demand for fish. However, due to the infancy of the fishery industry there, the Netherlands East Indies imports annually maritime products amounting to a vast quantity.

Seas around the Philippines, too, are rich in fish and with the improvement of the fishery industry there, the Filipinos will attain self-sufficiency in the maritime products under the guidance of the Japanese fishery industry.

The fishery grounds in Thailand are also untapped resources that require Japanese guidance in their development. The annual output of the industry in that country is estimated at some 20,000,000 Bahts.

The maritime resources in the Co-Prosperity Sphere will be fully exploited by the advanced Japanese fisheries to attain autarchy within the Co-Prosperity Sphere, concludes the magazine.

EXPORT SILK BOUGHT MORE FOR HOME USE

Hopes Entertained Last Week On Mart for Eliminating Over-Supply

Special to Japan Times & Advertiser

YOKOHAMA, March 2.—Improved business in export silk marked the market last week, when the daily sales of the material leaped to about 200 bales, illustrating increased interest aroused in it among home consumers, who found it more paying than home use silk and were ready to pay even better than before. The demand was still confined mainly to 20/22 deniers and not so much as yet for 13/15 deniers; yet it was hoped that the latter, too, might find a ready market, if sellers would go on with business negotiations more along positive lines.

In that event, the stock held could be reduced, removing a cause for apprehensions as to further over-supply. So much for the spot market.

As to the futures market, feeling was brighter on account of the activity of spot business especially toward the week-end, when market people were generally impressed favorably with the idea that the great expectations for spot business after the middle of March and hopes of prompt progress in re-adjustments and mergers of silk reeling enterprises hereafter were creating a situation that might warrant buying which was even then tending to increase.

Disposes of Undelivered Silk

About 1,000 bales of "fuintsuki" silk left undelivered on the bourse for February were disposed of to actual consumers to a major portion, which suggests their greater holding capacity than hitherto. What is more impressive is that, of the total deliveries of 1,100 odd bales, 13/15 deniers, grade AA amounted to 280 bales and white 20/22 deniers, grade AA 600 bales, from which the unsaleable part of "fuintsuki" silk in the past would seem to be cleared out soon. This is another bullish factor.

The use of export silk by domestic weavers in much increased quantities than hitherto as result of the cessation of its oversea trade has given so much beneficial results, it is reported, to them as to minimize the production of bad qualities among their manufactures and to enhance the mill efficiency, which benefits them incomparably with the use of the common grades for home use. In every weaving center, therefore, the necessity of using the high grades, which are represented by export silk, is generally recognized and advocated, and it is believed that as soon as the silk weaving position improves, all varieties of export silk will be digested at home without any need of exportation.

The re-organization of the silk reeling industry to adapt itself to changes in circumstances brought about by the war is being pushed forward and believed likely to be brought to a successful conclusion as officially planned by the end of March, to which it has been extended. This is not any negative way taken for a reduction in the raw silk industry of Japan, but only a means to extend it in a new direction. In fact, Japanese sericulture has rosy prospects; for large channels have been opened for our silk business in the South. This is confirmed by the radio talk of Einosuke Ishii director of the Silk Bureau of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, delivered on February 26.

Should Show Character

The Japanese raw silk industry should display its characteristics to the utmost as one of the textile resources catering to the needs of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, states Director Ishii. Not only that, but it is necessary to promote the healthy development of sericulture for stabilizing and enhancing the economical life of the agricultural villages. The present shortage of cotton and woolen manufactures and the present insufficient supply of rayon and staple fiber, caused by lack of some raw materials have enhanced the importance of silk. Not only that, but its supply to the South is giving rise to an important issue. From the general point of view, therefore, there is no cause for uneasiness in the Japanese raw silk industry, Mr. Ishii asserts. The best thing to do would be to consider new uses for cocoon fiber by increasing technical ability; for the fiber will have immense uses. Raw silk, too, is an important war requisite being material for such requirement as parachute, not to mention its peacetime uses. Pupas, a by-product, are expected to be turned into material for proteinous foods and for the extraction of oil and vitamine. There is, therefore, no ground for anxiety as to the future of sericulture and all concern should be uprooted, says Mr. Ishii.

In every line of trade, preparations are being made energetically for the establishment of a Co-Prosperity Sphere in the South along with the progress of the war. In silk weaving circles, about 20 representatives of weavers from different weaving centers have recently met and decided to formulate a policy for studying the actual conditions in the South by forming an export development inquiry committee, which will first meet early in March.

Shareholders Meet

The bank of Taiwan, when shareholders met in conference Tuesday, decided to maintain the share dividend for the later half of the 1941 business year at the rate of six per cent per annum. Net profit earned by the chartered bank during the six-month period amounted to ¥3,585,000.

Bill Clearings

March 2
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	346,409	167,743
Balance	57,397	23,883

Brisk Trade Done by Toppan Insatsu Firm Printing From Catalogues to Banknotes

Although the printing trade is not doing as brisk a business as in prewartimes due to the economies exercised on the distribution of paper and other wartime factors, the Toppan Insatsu (Relief Printing) Company is alone enjoying a remarkable boom.

The business proceeds of ¥3,998,000 in the latter half-year period of 1936 jumped to ¥9,998,000 in the first half-year period of 1941, representing an increase to 2.4 times, while in the same period profit rose from ¥475,000 to ¥1,660,000.

As to why this company alone is enjoying prosperous business despite the general dullness, the magazine states that the company's excellent printing technique should be cited first of all. The company is almost monopolizing the job printing of the banknotes issued in Manchoukuo, North and Central China, debentures and Government bonds.

The company is the only commercial printing firm in this country that can boast of its excellent technique required for preventing the forging of banknotes and securities.

The present capacity of the company is not enough to meet the increasing demand and, as a result, expansion of its Itabashi plant is being planned. With the Itabashi plant put into full operation in March or April the company will be in a position to make a profit of ¥2,000,000 in the current half-year period.

A rosy future is predicted further by the magazine which states that the progress of the construction activities in the southern regions will contribute much toward the development of the company which has been conducting investigations with the intention of opening a new market for the company's excellent technique.

U.S. SOCIAL UNREST CAUSED BY DEFEATS

Government Efforts to Check Labor Disputes Proving Futile

Social unrest caused in the United States by successive defeats on the part of the Allies is culminating in the frequent occurrence of strikes in munition industries of that country, reports a Miyako Shanghai special dispatch Tuesday quoting a Madrid paper correspondent in New York.

With defeatism spreading among factories, especially among munition factories, the expansion of which was planned by the U.S. Government as a means of checking the decline of protracted warfare, the United States productivity expansion program is confronted with a serious deadlock presenting a dark prospect, continues the dispatch.

Despite the various measures taken by the Government for preventing the occurrence of strikes and the mediatory steps taken to settle disputes between capital and labor workers of such big corporations as the Western Electric Corporation, Monarch Aluminum Corporation and ONG they went on strike recently close on the heels of the Bethlehem Steel Manufacturing Corporation.

Legal Steps Needed

In Congress an opinion is gaining strength that in view of the importance of defense industries some legal steps should be taken for 10-hour-a-day compulsory labor and for the prevention of sabotage. A 15 per cent rise in the production cost was caused during February, while the labor demand for wage increase is also well grounded.

Thus, the Government is, the dispatch says further, in a dilemma as to how to reconcile the productivity expansion program with the New Deal policy. However, the situation does not seem to allow the Government to follow a dilatory labor policy, states the dispatch pointing out that influential newspaper editorials are insisting upon the enactment of a new law to make strikes treason and to mediate in labor disputes on the part of the military authorities.

Meanwhile, some political quarters assert, let workers choose one of the two—either to fight on the front at a dollar a month or to satisfy themselves with the present condition, according to the same dispatch.

The problem of the labor dispute is worthy of attention, states the dispatch in conclusion, because of the possibility that the failure on the part of the Government in the settlement will decide the destiny of the Roosevelt Administration which depends upon the laboring classes for support.

BATAVIA STOCKS CLOSED AFTER JAPANESE LANDING

Exchange Markets Shut Up Shop as Despair Reigns Supreme in the Netherlands

Batavia, the capital of the Netherlands East Indies, thrown into a depth of consternation and despair upon news of the landing on Java from three directions of the Imperial Forces at daybreak an Sunday, is reported to have closed its stock exchange market on Monday until further notice, reports Domei. The stock exchange of Surabaya followed suit the same day.

The attention of Europe is directed toward the Netherlands East Indies whose fate is now sealed as a result of the Japanese landing on the island of Java, reports Domei from Stockholm. In view of the situation the following survey on the capital invested in the Dutch colony is made by a local paper.

The total fund invested in the Netherlands East Indies according to statistics of 1929, states the paper, amounted to 4,000,000,000 guilders, two-thirds of which was invested by Netherlanders and the remaining portion by British, Americans and others. Independent of this a sizeable amount of bonds were issued by the local government for the construction of roads and for other public utility purposes. Of the more important investments are 500,000,000 guilders in the petroleum industry; 450,000,000 guilders in the rubber industry; 400,000,000 guilders in the sugar industry; 45,000,000 guilders in the tobacco industry; and 40,000,000 guilders in the kopak industry. These investments yielded an annual profit of 320,000,000 guilders.

Apart from the figures given above direct investments amounting to 775,000,000 guilders by the British, and 495,000,000 guilders by Chinese had reportedly been made in various fields of industry of the Dutch colony, adds the paper.

JAVA ACHIEVEMENTS BOOST TOKYO STOCK

Results Gained by Army Units In Malaya Bring Cheery Tone to Market

The announcement by the Imperial Headquarters of the collective results achieved by the Army Units in Malaya and the sinking of three more enemy warships in the Java area caused bright atmosphere on the Tokyo Stock Exchange so that shippings made a considerable rise.

N.Y.K. closed at ¥110.20 in the morning session of the long-term market, but the quotation moved up to ¥110.80 when the afternoon session set in. In the short-term market, closing prices of N.Y.K., new, rose ¥93.60 for the morning session to ¥94.10 in the afternoon.

The tendency of spinnings which, generally speaking, continued to jump for several days was not so cheerful on the Tuesday market. A similar trend was also seen in the bourse issue which dropped from ¥132.00 early in the morning to ¥131.90 at the closing of the afternoon session.

Closing quotations of other major wares on the afternoon session of the short-term market are as follows: N.Y.K., ¥109.60, Kanegafuchi Spinning, ¥155.70, its new, ¥100.30, Teikoku Rayon, ¥94.10, Osaka Exchange, ¥72.40 and S.M.R., ¥70.00.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's morning session were:

First Section	Clos.		Mar.	Apr.
Fuji Spinning (50)	67.6	d .1	67.9	68.1
Do. new (25)	38.7	d1.1	38.8	....
Do. new (25)	100.4	d .5	101.4	101.9
Teikoku Rayon (50)	....	d1.2	104.8	....
Do, new (37½)	....	d .7	95.4	95.2
Toyo Rayon, new (50)	....	....	77.0	77.1
Second Section				
N. Y. K. (50)	110.8	u .5	111.3	109.6
Do, new (37½)	94.7	u .3	95.2	94.2
O. S. K. (50)	99.8	d1.1	....	100.9
Do. new (37½)	84.6	d .8	85.5	98.4
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	82.1	d .3	82.9	....
Do. new (25)	54.6	d .1	....	....
Uraga Dock (50)	87.3	d1.0	88.2	88.5
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	102.3	d .2	102.4	103.5
Hitachi Works (50)	76.4	u .3	....	....
Steel Tube (50)	76.4	d .2	76.7	77.1
Third Section				
Japan Fat (50)	63.0	....	....	....
Japan Soda (25)	30.9	u .2	....	....
Japan Oil (50)	....	d .8	....	80.0
Karafuto Oil (50)	....	d .6	52.3	52.6

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices yesterday morning were:

Kogo 5%	105.50	106.50	106.60	106.60
Second 5%	106.50	106.50	106.50	106.50
First 4%	102.90	102.90	102.90	102.90

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday morning were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos
Tokyo Stock, new	132.1	132.4	132.1	131.9
N. Y. K., old	....	110.1	110.0	109.6
N. Y. K., new	93.9	94.2	93.9	94.1
Kanegafuchi Spin.	155.8	156.0	155.8	155.7
Do. new	100.3	100.5	100.1	100.3
Teikoku Rayon, n.	94.2	94.3	94.1	94.1
Osaka Stock, new	72.4	72.5	72.5	72.4
S. M. Railway	69.9	69.9	69.8	70.0
Mitsubishi Heavy	102.1	102.1	102.1	102.2
Hitachi Works	75.9	75.9	75.8	75.8
Japan Steel Tube	75.6	75.7	75.6	75.7
Japan Oil	88.2	88.3	80.1	80.2
Japan Mining	61.8	61.9	61.8	61.8
Manchurian Ind	58.3	58.4	58.3	58.3

NEW ORGANIZATION FRAMED

Project to Consolidate All Affiliated Companies

On account of the prospective consolidation of the power distribution companies into the projected semi-official Power Distribution Company, the Japan Power Company (Nippon Denryoku) had previously intimated its intention of absorbing one of its officiated organizations, the Nichiden Security Company, and of reducing its capital to ¥110,000,000. The company, however, now announces the latest project of consolidating all security companies affiliated with it, and of forming a new organization under the name of the Nichiden Development Company. The scheme will be submitted for approval at the coming plenary general session of shareholders meeting some time in April.

The projected plan for the recognization of the company includes the following innovations, namely, the unification of the source of command enabling mutual shifting of directors from one officiated company to another, institution of a system of advisership for the unified management of the entire concern, and of reduction of the organization of the head office to three departments and six sections. Reshuffle of officers including the appoint of Takujiro Arakawa to directorship of the General Affairs Department and others were announced simultaneously.

SEA LANE PLANNED FOR HONGKONG-HOME

Enemy Dockyards in Southern Regions to Be Fully Availed of in Speed-Up

In an endeavor to cooperate in the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere through smoother transportation of vital materials from the southern regions, the Toa Kaiun Kaisha, the semi-governmental steamship corporation, will inaugurate a new service between Japan Proper and Hongkong, says the Yomiuri. The plan has been pending for many months, but the fall of the former Crown Colony into the hands of the Japanese Forces has stimulated its early realization.

With a view to preparing for the expansion of the shipping line, reports the paper, Yasuji Shimizu, president of the Toa Kaiun Kaisha, sailed for South China by way of Keelung, Taiwan, on February 26, accompanied by Toranosuke Sugisaka, vice-president, and Mr. Nishimura, of the Maritime Affairs Associations of Japan. During his stay on the continent, the president will exchange views with the Japanese authorities on the spot on the pending problem, while Mr. Nishimura will devote the greater part of his time to the investigation of landing facilities and harbor transportation conditions at the port of Hongkong.

Hongkong Important

Focusing their attention on the result of the party's journey, competent observers predict that when the plan is realized, Hongkong will play an important role as an entrepot of natural resources in the southern regions.

The southern advance of shipping is also being prepared for by the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Mitsui and Company and other shipbuilding firms. The Nikkan Kogyo reports that preparations have been progressing smoothly so that whenever the order of the Government is issued almost all major shipbuilders will begin to construct their shipyards in the southern regions.

Koshiro Shiba, chairman of the board of directors of the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, disclosed at the plenary general meeting of shareholders held recently that enemy shipyards and docks in the occupied areas would be operated by the industrial company on a commission basis. He also revealed that several staff members had already been dispatched to the South to make necessary arrangements.

1941 RICE CROP FIGURE SOON TO BE ANNOUNCED

New Method of Computing Output Will Give More Accurate Information

Japanese rice crop figures for 1941, over which the Nation is showing much concern, will shortly be released by the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry, says the Asahi. Reports submitted to the Ministry from prefectural offices have almost been compiled.

The first estimate was given at 59,134,000 koku, the second, showing a slight decrease, at 55,462,000 koku. Despite some uneasiness entertained by some quarters the actual crop of last year is believed to be approximating the figures for the second estimate.

An improved method for arriving at more accurate figures was adopted by the Ministry this year. According to the method in use in the past, the rice yield for an average tsubo was first ascertained, by means of which the total estimate crop was deductively reached. Instead of this principle a more accurate method was applied which derived the new total upon the compilation of actual amounts of rice retained by individual farmers for their consumption, and the amounts sold by them to the Government. This principle has better promise for accuracy than the method used in the past.

The importance of food as a very great factor for a nation at war being fully appreciated, the coming announcement of the rice crop is waited with keen interest by the nation.

Mitsubishi Issuing

New issues of the Mitsubishi Mining Company amounting to ¥15,000,000 will be floated through the underwriters syndicate in a few days, it was announced by the Mitsubisni Bank. Out of the total, ¥6,000,000 will be taken up by the syndicate and ¥2,000,000 by the Local Bankers Association and the remaining ¥7,000,000 is to be offered for public subscription. Members of the syndicate are the Mitsubishi Bank, Dai-Ichi Bank, Mitsui Bank, Yasuda Bank, One-Hundredth Bank, Sumitomo Bank, Sanwa Bank, Nomura Bank, Tokai Bank, Kobe Bank, and five trust companies.

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Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks, commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

	Comp. with Prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	131.9
N.Y.K., new, short-term	94.1
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	100.3
Yokohama raw silk forward	154.3
Government bond, Kogo 5s	106.60

ISLAND OF JAVA RICH IN VARIOUS PRODUCTS

Soil Fertile and Climate Good for Growing Many Kinds of Crops

The agricultural aspects of Java Island, on which Imperial Army units effected forced landings at dawn of March 1, was analyzed from the geological and climatic points of view by the Miyako on Tuesday.

Along the southern coastal regions of the island, states the paper, there exist fertile sandy hills, to the north of which extends a plain of alluvial soil. The locality to the north of the plain is hilly and full of dry fields.

Arable land on the island is roughly classified into three kinds: irrigated fields and homesteads. On irrigated fields rice, soy beans, peanuts and tobacco are raised, while on dry fields Indian corns and other crops are grown. The homesteads are chiefly devoted to the cultivation of coconut palm trees.

Two Seasons

Climatically the year is divided into two seasons, the rainy western monsoon season from November to April, and the eastern monsoon season bringing little rainfall with it.

On the island, ploughing of paddy fields starts just before the rainy season sets in. Buffalos are used in ploughing. Ploughing is repeated at an interval of about 16 days. Some 100 days after planting, the crop is ripe enough to be harvested.

Typical crops raised during the eastern monsoon are soy beans, peanuts and peas. The leaves of peanut plants are sold as fodder. Tobacco is grown along rivers and irrigation channels. Crops such as soy beans, Indian corn and peas are also harvested about 100 days after seeding.

At harvest time, the farmers on the island barter unhulled rice for salt, sweets, salted fish, meat and other foodstuff.

The Mitsubishi Bank, Limited

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Kobe—Kobe, Sannomiya, Shinko Bld'g.
Nagoya—Nagoya, Nakamura, Atsuta.
Tsurumi (Yokohama), Kyoto, Otaru, Kokura, Tobata, Dairen, Shanghai.

Dividend Shares Announced

The Sumitomo Bank, Ltd., as a result of the regular general meeting of shareholders held on Monday declared its share dividend for the second half of this business year at eight per cent per annum, the same as the rate for the first half of the year. Election of officers taking place at the same meeting resulted in Seiichi Harada and Tetsuzo Nagata being made managing directors.

Bank of Japan Accounts

March 2
(In ¥1,000)

Note Issues	5,217,295
Over Issues	517,295
Deposits	559,140
Loans	681,316

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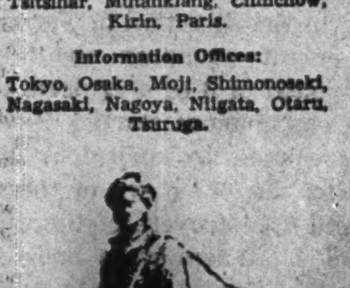

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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1942

Battle of Java

Japanese Forces, as reported in our last issue, successfully made landings last Saturday night in three different sectors, west, center and east, of the island of Java. From later reports it may be gathered that these forces are steadily making progress from three different directions. Some of the strategic keypoints and towns seem already to have fallen into Japanese hands, although their names are still withheld from publicity.

Information, so far available, fails to say exactly when the Japanese Forces commenced their landing operations. But it seems evident that the transports carrying these forces in the direction of Java were the objective of the allied fleet of America, Australia, Britain, and the Netherlands which sallied forth to attack last Thursday evening, resulting in one of the largest naval engagements of the current war. It may also be safe to assume that when the main section of the same allied fleet had summarily been disposed of and while a portion of our fleet pursued what had remained of it, the main convoy proceeded toward their destinations in Java.

The present battle of Java had been anticipated since the allied supreme command was set up at Batavia, in view of the jeopardized position of the British army in Malaya. Even before the fall of Singapore, the island of Java had become the base for allied operations in the air and on the sea. Moreover, the island defenses had been bolstered as the last barrier against Japanese advances to the south. However, seeing the allied forces concentrated in Java and the system of defenses behind which they are entrenched, the battle of Java which has just opened can hardly be any protracted affair. Nevertheless, its importance must be seen as a distinct phase in the current war, marking the end of military operations within the Netherlands Indies.

Upon the conclusion of this freshly opened campaign Japan will have completed a far-flung strategic line which will be difficult to assail from any point. A parallelogram formed by drawing a line from Hongkong to Wake island, thence to Rabaul, of New Britain, to Sumatra through Batavia, Singapore and lastly to Hainan Island, will completely embrace the South China Sea and the whole of the southwestern Pacific. Within this area Japan holds all naval and air bases of importance under her control. What is more, this area holds within its bosom practically all the material resources that Japan needs for a protracted war.

From the standpoint of material resources, the battles of Java and Sumatra, which go on concurrently, are immeasurably important. The acquisition, above all, of the rich oil fields in those islands will be a powerful contribution to Japan's armory. At the same time it is important to note that new Japanese positions in the islands of Java and Sumatra will enable her to direct anew extensive operations in the directions of Australia and the western Pacific, the directions more closely bearing on the war situation in southwestern Asia, Africa and through the Mediterranean. And if Japan is to keep moving on at an unslackened pace, developments in those directions may be seen even earlier than expected.

Naval Exploits

To the battle off Surabaya which began last Friday evening and of the battle off Batavia which took place last Sunday morning, we have already taken occasion to refer. However, in the light of later reports received, it seems appropriate to point out a few more features of importance.

First of all, it must be noted that the Japanese naval units pursuing the remnants of the allied fleet in the Java area came last Sunday morning, about an hour before noon, upon three enemy fugitive vessels, one British heavy type cruiser, and two destroyers. They were forthwith engaged and sunk, the action taking place near Krawang, just east of Batavia.

In the second place, the sea battles of last week-end in Javanese waters opened as a contest between two squadrons about equally balanced. Japanese warcraft, escorting a number of transports, came into sight toward Friday evening of an enemy squadron consisting of 2 heavy cruisers, 1 light cruiser and 2 destroyers. The Japanese squadron, it is indicated, was of about equal strength. Action opened exactly at 6 p.m.

Another section of the Japanese Naval Forces in southern waters, making its way in the direction of Surabaya, also came in contact with an enemy squadron about the same time. This allied force consisted of 3 or 4 cruisers and some destroyers. Soon after the engagement started, 2 cruisers of the enemy aggregation were sunk by torpedoes discharged by one of the Japanese units. Before dawn of the following morning 3 more cruisers and 6 destroyers of the enemy line were definitely sunk, while 4 cruisers were badly crippled.

Throughout Saturday the Japanese units scoured the entire area for the remaining portion of the enemy squadron, which, however, had evidently sought refuge at Surabaya and Batavia. At midnight, the Japanese warcraft coursing in the direction of Batavia, escorting transports, sighted two enemy cruisers which were summarily destroyed, as already reported, one being American and the other Australian. Another aggregation of Japanese craft proceeding toward Surabaya early Sunday morning came into action with an enemy squadron composed of 3 cruisers and 6 destroyers. In the ensuing action 2 of these cruisers were almost instantly sunk. Of the remaining units 1 cruiser and 2 destroyers were disposed of later Sunday morning.

Such is a summary of the sea battles in Javanese waters as far as is known up to the moment. The battles now officially designated as the battle off Sumatra and the battle off Batavia, have in all likelihood been brought to a close. However, with the allied navies still determined to defend Java and Australia, and the Japanese military forces extending their field of action in Java, there will no doubt be more attempts to harass the Japanese lines of communication, now running over very long distances. These attempts will in all probability be repeated persistently until the last of the allied fleet in the southwestern Pacific has been accounted for. In the circumstances, seeing the vast distances involved, their attempts may be successful to some extent. However, it may be said, without belittling the effect of such allied efforts, that any navy without effective cooperation from the air can be of but limited use. It is, therefore, important to see that mastery of the air over the southern area has passed into Japanese hands. Japanese aircraft now active over Java and Sumatra, in cooperation with the newly landed forces, have failed to sight a single plane.

JAPAN YESTERDAY AND TODAY

The Family System

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times and Advertiser Staff

Part II

Many a foreigner discussing Japanese characteristics in book or conversation has referred to the Japanese inquisitiveness about private affairs of other people. He complains that he is often subjected to searching questions about his intimate private matter—how old he is, how old his wife is, what all his sons are doing, why his eldest daughter is not married, etc., till he is tempted to say these are private matters they have no right to meddle with. Some foreign critics characterize this tendency as sheer idle curiosity, worse still, a prying inquisitiveness characteristic of the primitive savage.

The truth is that this seeming inquisitiveness of the Japanese is a reflection of the innate humanity of soul which is both the cause and the result of the Japanese family system. You are not curious about the private affairs of one whom you think of no account, say, a rikisha coolie in Shanghai, a post office clerk, a "super" on the stage. But you are always very much interested in matters, however trivial, concerning your wife, your children, even your servants. All the more if you are a model husband and father, or if a woman is a "ryosai kenbo" (devoted wife and wise mother) after the approved patterns of the moral text-book.

It has been said that the American makes the worst husband in the world, because he is always interested only in "business" and money, taking his wife for granted as a piece of the household furniture, say, a kitchen stove. Children, too, are naturally curious creatures, being as inquisitive about affairs of grown-ups as their parents are solicitous about theirs, and this is proved by their constant questionings, rather delicate sometimes, even unanswerable, as every parent can testify. Nor is there any reason why servants should not be curious about the private affairs of their master, mistress, or their children. Indeed they should be if they at all have the welfare of their employers at heart. We manifest curiosity—if we are not complete egoists—first about those nearest us, that is, our kith and kin, the word "kindness" being derived from "kin".

Nearest Help in Trouble

The constant, vigilant and affectionate curiosity shown by members of one family toward one another extends itself into the sphere of their acquaintances and friends, even as charity does. Thus in proportion as our acquaintance grows in time and intimacy, so does our curiosity to know all about our friends. This may prove irksome sometimes, especially to "bad ones" having cause to dread exposure of their private life. But it is a medicine more sweet than bitter, a social lubricant making the wheels of life run smooth and safe, affording the nearest help in trouble.

We will take a peep at the typical domestic scene as the family sit about the hearth, say, after their dinner. The table being cleared of bowls, dishes and chopsticks, they continue to remain chatting, some only talking, others doing something else at the same time, jutting in the general conversation now and then. The father may be scanning some document, and one of the little ones asks what he is reading, and if he says it is an official business, there the matter ends, for there is a tacit understanding that all "official" or "business" affairs of the father must not be discussed in the family circle.

But if it is a private letter, the father will talk about it—who it is from, what is its business, what sort of a man its sender is—which affords an unconscious lesson in knowledge of human nature and of the world. His talk gives rise to kindred topics in which his wife proves her acute power of analysis and observation. It has been testified by many persons who have attained prominence in the world that they have learned more essential knowledge about men and life from the fireside talk of their parents than from all the books and lectures of the school room.

Their talk is interrupted by the arrival of mail, consisting of several letters, all addressed to the master, even an epistle from the fiance of his eldest daughter. This letter contains news about the sender's latest doings in town or country, and closes with "Yoroshiku for all at home," but "all" in this case signifies one particular member of the family; which is understood, if not expressed; and the father passes the letter significantly to his daughter, which she receives with a faint blush and puts away as her property. Sometimes a thick letter arrives, expressly addressed to a junior member of the family which, on perusal, however, contains matter of general interest for the whole family,

(Continued on Page 3)

EARLY STORY OF KHMER IS FULL OF ADVENTURES

Origin Is Undetermined but Cambodians Testify Existence

By PHRA SARASAS
Former Minister of Economics, Thailand

The people who are entitled to call themselves the original owners of the Golden Peninsula (Indo-Chinese peninsula) are the Semang of Negrito origin, and the Sakai of Indonesian origin. But these two races gave no good quality to their possession—they were only poor seeds of Hou Tu, the earth mother. They are still in their primitive existence under-developed both in body and soul, and even their languages sound like mere utterances, as of animals.

They still haunt the wilds of the western and southern parts of the peninsula, going deeper and deeper into the forests and jungles in their fear of civilization, and continually moving from place to place. Small and dark they surpass the pigmies by only a few inches.

Thousands of years before the Christian era, another race of mankind descended upon the peninsula and gradually drove the aborigines into the interior or wilderness. They were the Khmer.

High Degree of Civilization

In striking contrast to the Semang and the Sakai, the Khmer possessed a high degree of civilization. If the gods were good, they were at least so to the Khmer. The denizens of Kailasa (Hindu Olympus) seemed to have endowed this race with virility and a taste for arts and sciences, no less than the Egyptians or the Greeks. Owing to their talents and aptitudes they soon held sway over a vast territory stretching from the mouth of the River Irrawady to the Mekhong.

Nobody knows their exact number, but it must have been considerable. Again, in spite of much research and still more conjecture the origin of the Khmer remains undetermined; nobody knows who they were, whence they came, or where they went. They simply vanished into thin air after having generated the Cambodians of the present day. This is not a ghost story, as the Cambodians testify to the existence of their progenitors. Probably the Khmer were swallowed up or absorbed by the Thais, leaving only the Cambodians as their acknowledged offsprings.

The origin of the Khmer is a mystery. The antiquaries are puzzled as to why they are puzzled. The mystery would have been past history had the Khmer been accepted as the Southern Indians.

Khmer and Gothic Art

Now and again evidence has come forth to show that the Khmer were banished from Hindustan at the advent of Buddhism. Angkor Thom and Angkor Wat bear witness to this assertion. The former was built—at a tremendous sacrifice of lives, just as in the case of the Pyramids of the Pharaohs—by a Hindu King of the Khmer, called Jayayaram II in A.D. 802-869; and the latter by his descendent, Suryavaram in A.D. 1100. This stupendous work of art is as colossal and massive as an elephant, and yet as delicate as an insect. Looking at its details, but not its form, one is reminded of the Gothic architecture and their closeness of resemblance seems to establish the substantial identity of the Khmer and Gothic art.

The ancient stone inscriptions which have been pulled out of hiding and made to yield their histories, seem to tell, both in lettering and language, that the first influx of the Hindus into this region began from the time of King Asoka's invasion of Kalinga, hence these people must have been southern Indians.

These civilized Aryans began to colonize various parts of the peninsula along the coast, which are now called Pegu, Thailand and Cochin-China. Hence at that time the ruling authority of the peninsula was in the hands of the Hindu sovereign, king of the Khmer, whose jurisdiction ran from Pegu right up to Indo-China, covering the entire Golden Peninsula with the exception of Annam and Tonkin. This being so, the Cambodians have reasons to pride themselves on once being rulers of this region.

In Search of Fortune

After the Hindus had made their way to this country, another race also descended upon the northern part of this peninsula. They were the Ai-Lao—the Thais—who came from the south of China in search of fortune in distant lands. The first group of these rovers still retain their ancient name of Lao (sometimes written Lawa). This people represent the first stream of migration from China (at that time it was not China but Ai-Lao country)

(Continued on Page 3)

AMERICA'S DISTRESSED POSITION DUE TO PRESUMPTUOUS ATTITUDE

Country Reduced to Helpless State in Pacific Area; Loses Confidence of Neighboring Nations

By TAKESHI SAITO

From the Gaiko Jiho (Diplomatic Review), February 15 issue, 1942.

Although the War of Greater East Asia has been going on for only two months, the blow which America has suffered already is very heavy. In the Battle of Hawaii its Pacific Squadron was practically annihilated and Hawaii, America's outpost, is isolated. The islands of Guam and Wake have been occupied and Midway has been bombed. In short, practically all American naval and air bases in the Pacific have been undermined, and America is now reduced to a completely helpless state in the Pacific area.

In his message to Congress on January 6, President Roosevelt frankly confessed that whereas a million troops and 1,000 ships were necessary to rescue the Philippines, America was incapable of sending them in time of need. Rear-Admiral Yates Stirling, a noted American naval commentator, openly advocates in an article, the abandonment of the Pacific operations, saying that "America's Navy is not so large as to enable it to fight Japan in the Pacific, on the one hand, and aid Britain in the Atlantic, on the other. At the moment, therefore, we cannot but recognize that command of the Pacific has passed to Japan. Nothing short of the transfer of the entire Atlantic Squadron of the American Navy to the Pacific would put America in a position to challenge Japan. Accordingly, it is well for America to concentrate its attention on the operations against Germany in the Atlantic, without regard to the Pacific situation."

U.S. Hardly Reliable

America's debacle in the Battle of Hawaii impaired America's prestige seriously in the eyes of the South American countries. The fact that America could not extend any effectual aid to save Manila from its fall shocked these countries so greatly that the impression has been created widely among them that America is hardly reliable.

America is now compelled to abandon Pacific operations at the hazard or antagonism and friction with Britain, while, on the other hand, it is losing the confidence of the South American countries. America is, indeed, in a pitiable position at present. America must now be feeling most deeply the gross mistake which it committed in underestimating Japan's actual strength and the fervid fighting spirit of Japanese officers and men.

Charles Lindbergh once declared, in the course or his adverse criticism of the American policy of intervention in European and East Asian affairs, that America would have to send several million troops to Europe and East Asia if America was to carry out its interventionist policy successfully. If, as Admiral Stirling declared, it was necessary for America to send at least one million troops and one thousand ships to the Philippines to save the islands from Japanese occupation and if it could not do even this, it is obvious that America cannot possibly hope to fight Japan in East Asia and Germany and Italy in Europe at the same time.

Blind Faith Retained

It seems that the sorry plight to which America is now reduced has caused it to recognize its mistaken judgment of the situation, to a certain extent, but extremely over-confident of its ability as it is, America is unlikely to amend its course fundamentally. The Washington leaders and the large majority of the American people still retain their blind faith in the superiority of their country and overrate the capabilities of American money power. They are under the impression that there is nothing which cannot be solved satisfactorily by dint of money power.

Being a country separated from Europe by the Atlantic and from Asia by the Pacific, America has never before been menaced by outside countries. It has accordingly had no experience of defeat in war. With its hegemony established over the American Continents, North and South, and favored by rich natural resources, it has been able to lead a life of self-sufficiency. Instead of seeking any help from other countries, America has been in a position to supply materials to other countries. By trade it has possessed itself of all the wealth of the world, and has been in a position to rule the world by dint of mighty money power.

Favorably circumstanced in this way, America has always been held in dread by the other Powers, which have been in the habit of currying favor with it. This has engendered in the American mind the idea that it can have its way in everything. It has accordingly behaved like a spoiled child. Because it has been favorably circumstanced, it has been comparatively indifferent to changes which come over the complex international situation from time to time, with the natural result that an adequate knowledge of the international situation has been lacking.

America has been very easygoing as compared with the European nations that have been in constant competition with their neighbors in their race for the expansion of armaments and have had to resort to diplomatic bargainings in order to ensure their existence.

U.S. Presumptuous Temperament

Presumptuous temperament, coupled with ignorance of the trends of the international situation, has caused America to behave in a manner which resulted in the enlargement of hostilities into world-wide dimensions. In consequence America itself has been reduced to the present distressing position. America's presumptuous temperament was responsible for the refusal to accept Japan's reasonable proposals in the Japan-America negotiations and for the consequent precipitation in the present War of Greater East Asia. Its self-righteous attitude and its sense of superiority have brought about the present crisis.

If America is in a serious plight now, there is nobody but America itself to thank for it.

This notoriously presumptuous trait of the American people is typified in President Roosevelt. President Roosevelt was born in a rich family, and has risen to his present exalted position without experiencing the hardships of life. He may be likened to a plant grown in a hothouse. His latest message to Congress shows him to be still obsessed by mistaken ideas. He still holds an exaggerated estimate of money power and seems to believe that America's enormous armaments will win final victory for his country.

Impossible to Produce

Since 1940 up to the present he has gained congressional votes for defense appropriations amounting to the huge sum of $68,000,000,000, and now again he has submitted fresh war expenditure to the amount of $56,000,000,000. According to his explanation, under the new armament expansion program, America expects to produce, during the current year, 60,000 airplanes, 45,000 tanks and 20,000 high-angle guns. It is, however, obvious that this is no more than a mere paper plan. It is impossible for America to produce so much in a single year with its present productive power.

Even conceding that his program can be carried out as planned, it is doubtful whether it will serve to save America from its present distressing position, for victory in war does not necessary go to the side which is the more heavily armed. This truism is amply proved by the brilliant successes scored by the Imperial Forces since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. The heavy armaments provided by America at the huge expenditure of $68,000,000,000 in the past have proved powerless before the daring onslaughts of the Imperial Forces.

Effect Doubtful

Even if armaments may be provided according to plan, it will be difficult to provide the requisite personnel. The provision of the personnel in terms of numbers may be possible, but the proper training of officers and men or the inculcation of the fighting spirit cannot be achieved in a day. President Roosevelt has vauntingly declared that "we will launch a vigorous counter-offensive in the event of the mobilization of all our resources," but his remark was, after all, a poor attempt to appease the discontented domestic opinion. It may be that his tall talk was intended as a piece of propaganda for the South American countries. Be the matter what it may, the South American countries have already lost much of their confidence in the United States and it is not likely that the President's talk will produce the effect for which it was evidently intended.

The United States is a "Have" country. It cannot be denied that it is rich in resources and materials and that it is possessed of efficient producing equipment, but the wartime structure of that country can hardly be said to be perfect. The wartime economic structure betrays many defects and inconsistencies. It is a fact that since the stupendous defense appropriations were approved by Congress, enormous quantities of materials, labor and means of transportation have been devoted to the defense industries, but it is also undeniable that the American industrial world is thrown into great confusion on that account.

Many Rendered Jobless

The "peace" industries have received such a crippling blow that it is said that 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 workers in these industries have been thrown out of employment. It is computed that, notwithstanding the great expansion of the defense industries, the American unemployed now exceed 10,000,000. Due to the stoppage of the importation of raw silk from Japan, 175,000 employes at American silk factories are virtually rendered jobless. The restriction of the production of motorcars has thrown one-fifth of the workers in the motorcar industry out of work. House builders are forced to idleness because of the shortage of building materials. The suppliers of gasoline are in a similar predicament.

Furthermore, the suspension of the importation of rubber, tin and other important materials is expected to result in the reduction of production in many industries and in heavy unemployment. Another noteworthy fact is that orders for the manufacture of war materials are monopolized by a small number of big munitions factories, the smaller factories in the United States, being left out in the cold. Of a total of 11,819 munitions factories in the United States, the number with which the Government has placed orders is only 6,600. The New York Times commends this fact to the serious attention of the Government.

According to investigations made by the same journal, 75 per cent of all the orders placed by the Government for one year following the carrying into effect of the new defense program have gone to only 56 companies, and, further, 30 per cent of the above figure was monopolized by six big companies only. This state of affairs has provoked much adverse criticism in many American quarters and the Government has been obliged to alter the policy of concentrating in big factories. Altogether, the execution of an enormous defense program has thrown the American industrial world into great confusion.

Labor Disputes

There are frequent outbreaks of labor disputes in the American industrial world, in spite of the present war situation. Although it would be too hasty to conclude that the strikers involved are all against war, the fact cannot be denied that these labor disputes and strikes are interfering seriously with the smooth execution of the American defense program. President Roosevelt was elected President for a third term due to the support of the working classes, so that he is not in a position to suppress labor. It seems that the fundamental demand of the American working classes is for participation in the control of production. They are evidently bent on bringing about a big revolution in American industry which is based on liberalism.

It is said that American labor is extremely leftist. As a matter of fact, in the American industrial world, in which capitalism has already attained the saturation point, there is a strong possibility of the outbreak of a Bolshevist revolution. There is no knowing what may happen in the American industrial world in its present confused state.

Such being the present state of America, the American leaders are exerting themselves to the utmost in order to achieve unity of national opinion. Isolationist statesmen who have hitherto been opposed to war have recently become converted and are giving support to the Roosevelt Administration. Even Mr. Lindbergh shows himself willing to volunteer for the air service. The Methodist churches and other religious organizations which have hitherto been dead set against war have unanimously altered their attitude recently and have declared themselves in support of President Roosevelt in his war policy.

State Control Difficult

The convertion of "peace" industries into munitions industries and the adoption of the seven-day week or the 24-hour labor system appear to have been effected. The increase of the naval personnel from 300,000 to 500,000 has also been decided upon. In short, America's mind is made up for a prolonged war and America is making all necessary preparations for it. This fact cannot be made light of. In a country of America's liberalism, however, it will be very difficult to strengthen the State control and set a variety of restrictions on the individual life of the people so as to put the wartime structure on a really efficient footing.

In America, each state has political power of its own, and even the administrative authority of the Central Government cannot encroach on the independent political power of individual states. The Presidential powers are naturally subject to various limitations. Such being the case, the so-called system of unification will be impossible in that country. Moreover, the American people are a conglomeration of many different races, whose interests are in conflict with one another.

It must further be noted that the American people, as a whole, have a firm faith in the traditional liberal spirit, and therefore it is out of the question for this people to be united in the spirit of self-sacrifice and in single-eyed devotion to national service. In this regard, the American people are vastly different from the Japanese. In the present age of total war, the weakness of the United States will manifest itself pronouncedly.

JAPAN HAS SMASHED ALLIES' FOUR CITADELS

Prediction Made by U.S. Writer In 1940 Comes True

The Pacific conflict which the United States and Great Britain forced on Japan through machinations and tightening of the so-called ABCD front is bringing glory and power and wealth to Japan. Within two months and a half after the war started, Japan completely smashed the most important naval bases of the Allies namely, Pearl Harbor, Manila, Hongkong, and Singapore. The fall of these four naval strongholds has forced Great Britain and the United States to withdraw from East Asia, leaving the whole expanse of the Pacific Ocean under the control of the Japanese Navy.

In a feeble attempt to cover up the tactical blunders the Allied leaders are making, the Dutch and American naval commands frequently circulate groundless reports that their nominal naval units scored spectacular successes against their formidable foe. But actual developments of the war repudiate their claims and contentions.

Australia's Fate Worried

Hard on the heels of the loss of Singapore, the Allied high command started worrying about the fate of Australia which has been subjected to heavy Japanese aerial bombardments. With Borneo, Celebes, Molucca, and New Guinea virtually under its control, Japan will not be dependent on outside sources for supplies of food and raw materials. Everything that Japan needs and much that the world cannot do without will be found under the Japanese flag.

Carl Crow, an American writer on Far Eastern Affairs, made an accurate prediction in the September 28, 1940, issue of Liberty concerning Japan's emergence from a world conflict in which the United States and Great Britain are involved. With reference to the loss the United States may suffer, he declared: "The first blow would would be at our foreign trade. We are losing it in every part of the Orient where Japan's flag flies. It is true that we sell a great deal to Japan, but we would lose not only the trade we now have but a very large part of the market we now have in Japan for raw materials. Development of the plains of North China would free its dependence on American cotton. With the oil wells of the Dutch East Indies alone, Japan would not only buy no more oil from us but would supply our present customers in other parts of Asia With the oil fields of Burma and Borneo, Japan would compete in other parts of the world. After the developments of the many mines with the new empire, Japan would no longer be dependent on us even for scrap iron. . . ."

Startling Look

Turning to other phases of Japanese-American competition, Mr. Crow asserted: "The industrial machine of Japan is able to compete with any in the world, and it is only a fraction of the size it will be in the future—perhaps the very near future. They have built it up with raw materials imported from great distances, and thereby they have built up one of the largest and the finest merchant marine fleet in the world." The Liberty maga-

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Synopsis of CONTEMPORARY JAPANESE LITERATURE

DENEN NO YUUTSU
(Rural Melancholy)
1919

By HARUO SATO

Part II

Ever since the two dogs ate a neighbor's chicken, they had been chained. Lacking exercise, they grew fretful, and when the evening shadows descended upon the place they were startled by something and howled into the night in long and mournful notes. The neighbor's chickens, seeing that the dogs were tied, strutted into the garden and left filthy tracks on the porch. When he spread out his hands and chased them away, they crackled saucily. It was as if they had come here to ridicule him on orders from their mistress living next door. From another neighbor's house came two filthy little girls with a baby strapped to their backs, who forced their way into the privacy of his dwelling with feet even dirtier than those of the cat. He was quite irritated about it, yet he was so constituted that he could not bring himself to utter a word of protest to intruders, not even to children.

To make matters worse, two women living somewhere close by made frequent calls to upset him: one an aged pest who kept telling him gloomy things, and the other a 40-year-old housewife who came bearing her troubles to him, repeating the same sad story over and over again, and shedding copious tears in his presence. This combination and permutation of dull little incidents was repeated day after day. As it fastened itself upon his body and mind, his whole view of life changed to one of oppressive melancholy. The rain continued to fall, day in, day out, seemingly without end. It was as though the rain were deliberately bent upon rotting his body and soul; as though it were determined to cause the whole world itself to rot.

Let everything rot;
　Rot, if rot be possible.
Rot in whatever way you please,
　Rot, rot, rot.
Let your head be first
　To rot and rot and rot. . . .

This voiceless chorus floated full into the house from the world without, and it was with such a rhythm that the rain fell.

Familiar Scene

One day the rain which had kept falling since the night before came to a stop, and the sky continued to be only slightly cloudy from the morning. His wife on the pretext of preparing her autumn wardrobe, set out for Tokyo. Standing alone and dreamily on the porch, he looked out upon the knoll directly ahead—a familiar scene to which he had always been accustomed to direct his gaze. It roused in him a feeling singularly akin to the one he felt upon observing the contours of a woman's body he had seen somewhere. It represented the culmination of myriads of lines and curves, each constituting a leisurely thought meandering freely on its course, all converging finally into the form a solid body. This knoll gave him the impression of a fairyland. But wait!

One section which had always remained green had changed to a purplish color. A tiny creature, seemingly a dwarf, was crawling about, its back bent, busily harvesting the green leaves. (It was probably a farmer reaping something). When the evening sun touched the knoll, the place began to reveal itself in the dancing rays in shining relief. It was as if a bevy of colorful footlights had been thrown full upon it. And the scene of the fairyland stood out even more distinctly. Then a dense white column rose from its summit, like the smoke from an incense-burner. He passed into a dreamy ecstasy: he was now the king of fairyland!

When he came to, he found that darkness had stuffed itself tightly into every room, into every nook and corner of the house. Groping along, he finally reached a lamp and tried to light a fire in his stove to prepare the evening meal. The wood was damp, so he poured some kerosene upon it, and after going through much trouble he at last succeeded in kindling a fire.

And in the kitchen where there was many a dim corner, the two dogs came nestling to him, while the cat crouched at the edge of the wooden floor, thus forming a curious family group that watched the fire as it grew into a blaze. But the rice, which he had gone to so much trouble in cooking, smelled of kerosene and could not be eaten. Not only the rice, but the bedding, the air, even the cat smelled of kerosene that night. Suddenly he had a premonition that the house itself might catch fire.

Apt Commentary

These were the sort of phantom shapes, of phantom sounds, that haunted him at this time. Then visions and hallucinations. . . . All of a sudden he would see floating before his very eyes a pair of human feet.

Already art thou o'er-excited,
And, if it last, wilt soon be plighted
To madness and to horror, sure,
Enough of that!

These lines from "Faust" seemed like an apt commentary on his own life.

One evening he fancied he saw a mad dog running swiftly past him, its white fangs exposed and saliva drivelling from its mouth. But neither his wife, nor his own dogs were aware of it. "The ghost of a dog races across the fields, and it is given only to me to witness such a strange sight," he mused. "The world of melancholy, of lamentation, of roving spirits—is it for such a world as this that my eyes are made? The world in which I now exist is neither one of life, nor yet of death, but a shadowy region of the spirits that hovers between the two!"

After a long wet spell the weather cleared one day. Both heaven and earth seemed revived. All nature had, in the course of the long rain, changed to deep autumn without his realizing it. His meals now varied, for his wife had recently returned from Tokyo with a fresh supply of foodstuff, and the table linen, having been newly laundered, was white and clean. "Let's have a banquet with flowers to feed our eyes

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EVENING EDITION

Japan Times & Advertiser

Incorporating
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EVENING EDITION

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MONA ISLE SHELLED BY MYSTERY RAIDER; U.S. WAR VESSEL HIT

West Indies Island, Near Puerto Rico Suffers Suprise Attack

FIRST IN HOME WATERS

Destroyer Jacob Jones Also Admitted Torpedoed in Atlantic —Freighter Sinks

Domei

SAIGON, March 3.—The United States Navy Department has announced that an unidentified enemy vessel shelled Mona Island, west of Puerto Rico, in the West Indies, according to a San Francisco radio report intercepted here today.

Simultaneously, the report stated that an "old destroyer" was sunk by enemy action last Saturday in home waters of the United States on the Atlantic coast. This is the first time an American warship has been sunk in home waters, the announcement said.

U.S. Destroyer Lost

Domei

LISBON, March 3.—The United States Navy Department has announced that the 1,09.-ton destroyer Jacob Jones has been torpedoed and sunk in the Atlantic, according to a Washington report received here today.

Freighter Is Sunk

Domei

AMSTERDAM, March 3.—The 6,487-ton United States freighter Maron has been torpedoed and sunk in the Atlantic, according to a London radio report intercepted here today.

Military Zone Set

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 3.—The entire west coast of the United States, forming a belt between 50 to 95 miles, has been proclaimed a "military zone of the first order," according to a Washington report received here today.

All citizens of Axis Powers will be evacuated from this area, the report stated.

High Taxes Seen

Domei

LISBON, March 3.—A bill calling for new taxes totaling $27,000,000,000 has been submitted to the United States House of Representatives Ways and Means committee by Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of Treasury, according to a Washington report received here today.

The new taxation bill is scheduled to go into effect this July and will be the highest taxes ever to be introduced in the United States, the report said.

No family in the United States will escape feeling the effects of the new taxes, the report declared.

Talkers Rounded Up

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 3.—A number of talkative civilians as well as sailors of the United States Navy have been arrested in San Francisco recently on the charge of "discussing military topics in public," according to reports received here today.

SUEZ CANAL IS RAIDED BY WARPLANES OF AXIS

Cairo Institutes Safety Measures—Luftwaffe Pound Malta Inflicting Big Damage

Domei

ISTANBUL, March 3.—The Suez Canal, vital waterway linking the British Empire, again was raided by Axis aircraft, according to Cairo reports received here today.

Fearing the enemy air raiders would extend their attack to Cairo, precautionary air raid alarms were sounded in the city, the report stated.

Enemy Columns Attacked

Domei

ROME, March 3.—Repeated attacks were carried out yesterday by Italian air formations against enemy troop columns and military objectives, the High Command announced today.

One machine failed to return to its base from the raids, the communique stated.

Meantime, German warplanes continued to wage relentless bombing on Malta, causing considerable damage to objectives on the island stronghold, it was said.

Malta Heavily Blasted

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 3.—Heavy air raids, causing more damage and casualties than usual, were carried out by Axis planes on Malta, British stronghold in the Mediterranean, on Monday night, a British communique received here admitted today.

The London communique stated that in spite of concentrated British antiaircraft fire, no enemy were shot down.

New Burma Answers the Call

Delivered from the British shackles, this nation of East Asia is rising superbly to the occasion to aid their Japanese deliverers in a noble movement to oust their erstwhile oppressors from their country. Shown above is a unit of the Burmese Volunteer Army lined up in parade formation after their recent arrival at Moulmein after a hard march up the Salween River. (Censored by War Ministry)

Last Moments of Prince of Wales, Repulse, Related by Survivors Aboard 'Mata Hari'

The Imperial Naval Force recently captured the "Mata Hari," an enemy warship, off Banka, Sumatra, and found that it sheltered three survivors from the British battleships, Prince of Wales and the Repulse, which had been sunk in the South China Sea, off the east coast of Malaya, by the Imperial Forces, a few days after the outbreak of the war last year.

The three men were James Millon, gunner, Ivor Claus, signaller, and William Dent, stoker.

The "Mata Hari" was taken to Shonanto, where the three sailors were questioned on March 3 by a member of the Imperial Naval Press Bureau regarding their impressions at the time of the sinking of the Prince of Wales and the Repulse. The three survivors had no hesitation in telling their versions of the historic battle, according to an account given by the Asahi.

"Well, guv'nor," said Millon, with a strong Cockney accent, "our fleet left the 'arbor of Singapore on the 10th of December last year wiv' the firm resolution to blow the Japanese landing party to bits.

"That same day, we got neither sight nor smell of a Japanese ship or plane, but the next day a scouting plane spotted us, and followed us about for some time. It did not drop a single bomb, but our ship turned round and began to 'ead south.

Attacked by Japanese Planes

"The day ended uneventfully, but the followin' day a Japanese bomber appeared out of the blue and began to bomb us. The damage was slight, 'owever, until some more planes appeared and discharged torpedoes at us. The right deck was smashed, and the ship tilted to one side. "Owever, it righted itself almost at once.

"I was too busy firing away my gun to notice how many planes appeared, or how they attacked us. Every time the ship trembled, 'owevr, I said to myself, B'imey, that's another direct 'it for 'em.'"

"What did you think of the Japanese planes?" asked the Press Bureau member.

"Wot do I fink?" Millon scratched his tattooed arm. "I 'ad no time to fink anything. I only knew they were formidable."

"Talkin' of thinkin'," put in William Dent, the stoker from the Repulse, "you should 'ave been wiv me. I was in the bottom of the ship, stripped to the waist, an' workin' like a nigger." He made an expressive gesture with a hairy, muscular arm on which was tattooed a likeness of Popeye, and continued, "As far as I was concern'd, the world was within four walls, an' I saw nuthin' of the fightin'.

"When a torpedo struck the ship, I was 'urled off my feet, and the stoke 'ole became just 'ellish. I don't know for sartin 'ow I managed to escape."

Repulse Sunk

"I was on the top of the mast," said Claus the signaller, "and so I saw everything. I might say I saw too much of it. The Japanese bombers came in squadron formation, and attacked us with cool technique. Our ship tried its best to evade the torpedoes, but several of the deadly missiles found their marks, and the ship went down.

"When the Repulse went down, I was thrown from the mast and lost consciousness for some time. The water revived me, however, and after stay-

(Continued on Page 2)

SOVIET JOURNALS SILENT ON AMBASSADORIAL SHIFT

News of Sato Appointment Printed Without Comment—Relations Seen Same

Domei

KUIBISHEV, March 3.—Soviet newspapers have published without comment Tokyo dispatches on the appointment of Naotake Sato as Ambassador to the Soviet Union in succession to Lieutenant-General Yoshitsugu Tatekawa giving the news an average two-column treatment with a brief career sketch of Mr. Sato as former Foreign Minister and head of the Japanese economic mission to Italy in 1940.

The change in the Japanese Ambassadors has caused some surprise among foreign circles, although Soviet quarters refrained from comment.

Considerable speculation has been aroused over the change of the ambassadors at the present juncture when the situation of the world war rapidly is changing. Ambassador Sato's former position as Foreign Minister and the fact that he is considered an expert on Russian affairs also was viewed as significant.

Observers said both the Japanese and Soviet Governments intend to continue the present neutral relations explaining that this was virtually confirmed when Tokyo strengthened the staff of the Japanese Embassy.

Gets Nanking Post

Hiroshi Chiba, secretary of the Foreign Office, has been appointed third secretary of the Japanese Embassy at Nanking, the Foreign Office announced Tuesday, reports Domei.

FAIR TREATMENT GIVEN ALL PRISONERS OF WAR

Though No International Ruling In Effect, Japanese Always Humane, Says Hori

Discussion centered round the treatment of war prisoners at the regular meeting of foreign correspondents, Wednesday, where it was generally admitted that no international law had yet been formulated on this question.

Replying to a question by one of the foreign correspondents Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information, pointed out that the Japanese authorities had always treated their prisoners with fairness and justice.

"When the Japanese Forces occupy Java," said the Spokesman, "the 50,000 Dutchmen there will be treated according to their status and intentions."

Civilians are not usually regarded as war prisoners, and Mr. Hori illustrated his point by offering the example of Manila, where the Americans are not imprisoned, nor interned.

"Those civilians not connected with the military," said Mr. Hori, "are not treated as war prisoners, as is evidenced in all the territories occupied by the Japanese. It is a logical conclusion that measures should be taken according to circumstances. Military men of the enemy forces are treated as war prisoners, and civilians as ordinary civilians."

Track Star Killed

Domei

MUNICH, March 3.—Toni Haushefer, 10,000 meter track star of this city, has been killed in action on the Eastern Front, it was learned here today.

LONDON IS DISMAYED AT OUTLOOK IN JAVA

No Confidence Placed in Allied Reports on Fighting in Island War Area

SEA POWER SEEN LACKED

Commentator Sees Loss of Ocean Command Vital Reason for Japanese Success

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 3.—Responsible London circles have admitted the "extreme graveness" of the Java situation, although reports from Java generally have claimed the allied forces are fighting well, according to a London report received here today.

These quarters, the report stated, have refused to place any confidence in these reports, pointing out that dispatches from Malaya before the fall of Singapore were in the same vein.

Sea Command First

Britishers are now gradually admitting that Japan's overwhelming victories in the War of Greater East Asia are not simply due to its superiority in the number of aircraft but to a greater extent ascribed to the mastery of the southwestern Pacific seas which this Empire has acquired.

Under the state of things, the general public sees that the allies must send more ships to East Asia waters. The alleged urgency of reinforcing air units in the same war sectors by the democracies will be made only after the hegemony over the seas are regained, some expert opinions in London are reported to be maintaining adding that the unchallenged sea mastery by Japan in the area will finally lead it to the permananent occupation of the southern Pacific.

A London radio commentator, in his broadcast Monday concerning the Japanese Forces' landing on Java last Sunday declared that the regaining of the mastery of the southwestern Pacific waters is the first necessity for the allies. The main points of the commentator's broadcast as reported by the Yomiuri correspondent at Stockholm follow:

"Japan has succeeded in landing troops on Java Island in the face of the death-defying resistance of the allied forces. We must admit from this fact the superior fighting strength of the Japanese troops. We see on the other hand that the damage suffered by the Japanese at the time of their landing operations must have been much less than what was announced by our military authorities.

"Somehow it has been generally believed by us that the Japanese landing on Java could not be stopped. Now that they are operating in the island, the only thing we can hope is to stage our utmost efforts to check them from overwhelming the whole land.

Send More Warships

"We now understand that we have been too much concerned over the necessity of sending more warplanes to the southwestern Pacific waters. That this view was completely mistaken has just been well proved by the Japanese success in landing on Java. Their achievement comes from the complete mastery of the seas as a consequence of its series of sea battle all ending in its favor.

"It is true that Japan's war achievements are greatly due to the superiority of its air arm. We must, however, admit

(Continued on Page 2)

PERIL NEARING INDIA IS BRITAIN'S EXCUSE FOR WAVELL RECALL

Disagreement Also Admitted With Netherland's Commander Over Defense Moves

JAVA DESERTED BY ALLIES

Berlin Press Blasts Retirement Of British Leader—Dutch Said Betrayed

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 3.—In pathetic attempts to explain away General Sir Archibald Wavell's recall from his position as Commander-in-Chief of Allied forces in the Southwest Pacific, the British press continues to point out the ever-growing danger to India, admitting, however, that there also was some disagreement between Sir Archibald and the Dutch supreme military command in Java.

The Daily Herald weakly declared that General Wavell, at his best, was superfluous in Surabaya and that it was not exactly advantageous to have a double command in the Netherlands East Indies with all its inevitable conflicts.

After all, the Dutch are better suited than the English, in general, to command the defense of Java because of their knowledge of local conditions, the journal said.

General Wavell's new appointment was due to the ever-increasing danger to India, the Daily Mail asserted, adding, he will now have to use all his knowledge and ability to meet these dangers.

'Rats Deserting Ship'

Domei

LISBON, March 3.—"Rats are leaving the sinking ship," a prominent Dutch East Indies official, who has remained in Batavia, has declared in commenting on General Sir Archibald Wavell's flight from Java and the dissolution of the Allied High Command in the Southwestern Pacific, according to a Batavia report received here today.

The people of Java are firmly convinced the British have fled from Java because they see no chance of defending the island successfully and assurances that the United States and Britain will render all possible assistance to the Dutch East Indies forces' are poor condolances in Java, "where it is felt the Dutch East Indies have been deserted by its Allies," the report stated.

Retirement Blasted

Domei

BERLIN, March 3.—Under blazing headlines, all evening newspapers here today concentrated a blast of scathing denunciation at the transfer of General Sir Archibald Wavell from his post of Commander-in-Chief of Allied forces in the Southwest Pacific to the head of British forces in India and Burma as another instance of Britain's betrayal of its allies.

The Deutsche Algemeine Zeitung declared, "After Poland, Norway, Belgium, European Holland, France, Jugoslavia and Greece, the same fate is meted out by Britain to the Dutch Colonial possessions in the East."

Sir Archibald's recall is a confession of Britain's defeat in the Pacific, the journal asserted.

The Berliner Lokalanzeiger bitterly remarked that as soon as Britain sees that India is menaced, it immediately forsakes the Dutch, leaving the defense of the Netherlands East Indies to them, and retreats to India.

Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands and the exiled Netherlands Government now receive the treatment they deserve, the paper said, because through it, Great Britain has betrayed the Dutch people, who now lose their colonial possessions.

General Wavell's recall was characterized by the Berliner Boersen-Zeitung as the typical British conception of fidelity and faith and of the value of British promises of assistance.

The journal sarcastically said, "Britain admits thereby that the Dutch East Indies are lost and that its only thought is to look after its own interests."

The people in Canberra will now know what it means when England "is writing off the last defense position of Australia and runs away," the paper declared.

Rome Praises Victory

Domei

ROME, March 3.—The speedy and victorious advance of the Japanese Forces in Java received unanimous praise in the Italian press this evening. The latest news from the East Asiatic front was published under banner headlines.

The Giornale D'Italia declared, the occupation of Java by Japanese Forces is a new and clear proof of the fateful historical law which is driving Japan to the southern region.

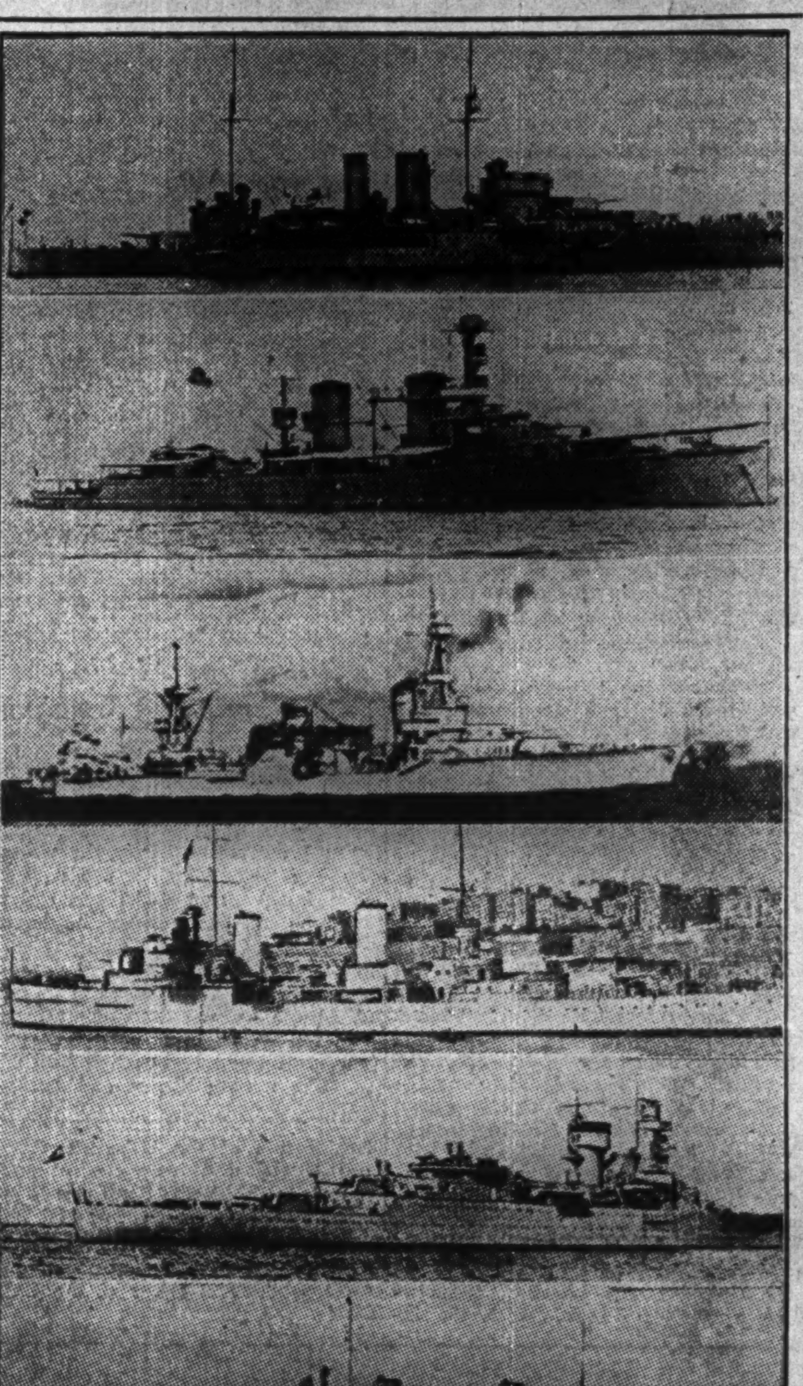
With brotherly enthusiasm and the greatest understanding, all Italy welcomes the new great victory of Japanese Forces as well as Japanese expansion in these Asiatic regions to which Japan is entitled, stated the paper.

More than any other nation in Europe, the paper continued, Italy always has understood the requirements of the

(Continued on Page 2)

BURMA CAPITAL IN UPROAR WITH LAST HOURS NEARING; NEW GUINEA AGAIN BLASTED

Allied Navy Losses Mount



In the short interim between February 27 to March 1, the cream of the enemy navy force in East Asian waters has been wiped out by the invincible Japanese sea arm, in two great clashes. Shown above are the six cruisers that have been announced by the Imperial Headquarters as sunk. Reading from top to bottom: Exeter (British), Java (Dutch), Houston (American), Hobart (Australian), De Ruyter (Dutch) and Perth (Australian).

Crimes Reported Rampant With Indians Main Sufferers

PORT MORESBY IS HIT

Domei

BANGKOK, March 3.—The British High Command in Burma has disclosed that utter confusion is reigning in the city of Rangoon and that the citizens are suffering from plundering and various other kinds of offenses, which are turning the Burmese capital into a city of crime, according to a Rangoon radio report intercepted here today.

Most of the victims of such offenses are Indians, the radio report revealed.

Port Moresby Again Raided

Domei

LISBON, March 2.—Mighty squadrons of bombers and fighters of the Japanese Air Force today again subjected Port Moresby, in south New Guinea, to devastating bombings, it was reported here from Sydney.

Still Withholding Losses

Asahi Service

BUENOS AIRES, March 2.—The allied Governments are still hiding the damages caused to their naval fleets in the battles of Surabaya and Batavia, though the Combined British-American-Dutch fleet has already been given a fatal blow.

The Netherlands East Indies naval authorities announced that they lost two cruisers and one destroyer and had one cruiser seriously damaged but never mentioned the damages caused to the British and American ships.

The landing of Japanese Forces at three points on Java, despite the allied attempt to stop the Japanese advance by naval and air forces, has further proved the weakness of the allies.

Military observers are saying that the attack on Java differs considerably from that on the Philippines or Malaya because in these three months since the opening of war, the allies had full opportunity to reinforce the defense strength in Java, as there is no difficulty whatever in sending air forces from the United States, England or Australia. Yet, the Japanese Forces succeeded in landing on Java, dispatching a great force, by a large number of transports.

Japan Far Superior

This has eloquently proved that the Japanese Forces possess a far greater fighting strength than the combined allied forces, and also that the Allied Southwestern Pacific Fleet has already been fatally defeated.

Meanwhile, the Netherlands East Indies and Australia are expressing dissatisfaction with the repeated defeat at the hands of the Japanese Forces. In this connection, Deputy Governor-General Hubertus J. Van Mook of the Netherlands East Indies declared to the correspondent of the London Daily Mail, on March 1:

"The attitude of the United States that has not yet tried to help the Netherlands East Indies in earnest, when it is now facing a serious crisis, is almost criminal. I do not ask for any special help, but I hope the United States will ship us arms and munitions for which we have already paid."

Then the Sydney Telegraph said in its editorial that General Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of the allied forces in the Southwestern Pacific, should be transferred to Burma and his place be taken by General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the American and Filipino forces in the Philippines, on the ground that in the Pacific war the United States forces would constitute the main element. Such an opinion in Australia indicates the sentiment of dissatisfaction concerning the defensive attitude of General Wavell.

Australia Pleads

In the meantime, the United Press report from London reaching here today says that at the military conference participated in by Great Britain, the United States, the Netherlands East Indies and Australia now being held in Australia, Australian authorities demanded that the United States and British forces should at once attack Japan's front bases in order to prevent further positive Japanese offensives, and that this demand was instantly cabled to President Franklin Roosevelt and Premier Winston Churchill.

Although Japan has commenced a series of attacks on Java, there is still a division of opinion among the London and Washington Governments as well as the allied military authorities in the fields of military operation.

STATEMENT OF GAIMUSHO ON CHANG MISSION GIVEN

Arrival of Manchou Premier Signifies Indivisible Link Between Two Nations

Welcoming wholeheartedly the Manchoukuo Government's decision to send Premier Chang Ching-hui as State Envoy for the purpose of conveying Manchoukuo's gratitude to the Japanese Imperial Household as well as to the Government and the people for the ceaseless assistance during the past 10 years, the Foreign Office issued a statement at 11:00 a.m. Tuesday to the following effect:

"The dispatch of Premier Chang Ching-hui as Special Ambassador to Japan during the midst of the Greater East Asia War is an extremely significant step as it indicates the indivisible relations existing between Japan and Manchoukuo ever since the foundation of the Empire 10 years ago."

CITY RESUMES ACTIVITIES

Shonanto Prepares Mail and Passenger Service to Japan

Domei

SHONAN CITY, March 3.—With Rising Sun flags flying at many housefronts and with Malayans and Indians fraternizing with Japanese soldiers, Shonan City is putting on an increasingly Japanese atmosphere.

Publication of the Shonan Shimbun, first Japanese language newspaper, was begun today by the military press section.

Meantime, the authorities are rushing preparations to open mail service and air mail and passenger service with Japan.

Increases Defense Funds

Domei

ISTANBUL, March 3.—Defense funds of the Defense Ministry for the coming fiscal year total 101,995,000 Turkish pounds as compared with 77,995,000 Turkish pounds for the previous year, it was disclosed today.

FRENCH INDO-CHINA TIES CLAIMED SATISFACTORY

Yoshizawa at Taihoku, Bound For Tokyo to Consult With Government

Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japanese Ambassador to French Indo-China arrived in Taihoku at 4:30 p.m. on Tuesday, on his way by plane to Tokyo, reports Domei.

According to a tentative schedule, he is due to leave from Taihoku at 7 a.m. on Wednesday for the capital to consult with the Foreign Office on his business. On his arrival in Taihoku, Ambassador Yoshizawa stated:

"The business of the Embassy is going on well, and the problems between Japan and French Indo-China are being solved one by one in accordance with the economic agreement signed between the two countries.

"I interviewed Governor-General Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux and talked about various current problems. It seems that the attitude of the French Indo-China Government toward Japan is often talked about and criticized in Japan.

"But as far as I observe, the relation between these two countries is becoming more and more intimate according to the economic agreement signed last May and the Military Alliance Pact concluded on December 9 last year. Concerning the military alliance, the French Indo-China Government is working in full cooperation with Japan.

"Incidentally, the Resource Investigation Corps of Japan has achieved satisfactory results and Mr. Yokoyama, chief of the corps, is expected to return to Tokyo shortly to report on the results hitherto attained. I am now in good health and am prepared to exert more efforts in the future."

Builds Air Base at Natal

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 3.—The establishment of an air base at Natal has been ordered by the Government, it was learned today. Simultaneously, the report stated Brazilian troops in the Natal and Recife areas have been increased.

LONDON IS DISMAYED AT OUTLOOK IN JAVA

(Continued From Page 1)

that it is not only the aircraft strength that decides the war situation. Even Japan's strong air arm could not have achieved so much unless backed by the sea mastery gained by the country over the whole area.

"Now it is our pressing need to send more warships to those waters. This must be realized prior to the reinforcement of air strength. Some are too much concerned with the achievements of the Japanese aircraft to be duly awakened to the more imminent necessity of sending warships.

"If we fail in regaining the mastery of the sea from the hands of the Japanese, the Japanese Navy will gradually strengthen their occupied bases around the southwestern Pacific, which will in turn darken our prospect in the current warfare in that area."

Silence Is Golden

In the course of a telephone conversation with his head office, a Yomiuri correspondent stationed in Buenos Aires disclosed that the American naval officials, unable to deceive the public any longer, are now resorting to a new method of hiding further debacles off Surabaya and Batavia by remaining reticent insofar as the details of these two naval battles are concerned.

Tokyo: What method is the British and American officials using in breaking the sad news of the two naval battles off Surabaya and Batavia and the successful landings of the Imperial Forces at three different points in Java?

Buenos Aires: Officials of the two countries seem to be at the end of their wits in deceiving the public as more details of the naval encounters are reported and the more it becomes evident that the combined fleet was virtually wiped out by the Imperial Navy.

Consequently, rather than to risk the public indignation and criticism by trying new plans in misleading them, they have shut up like clams, so to speak.

The American press, however, is most affected by the silence as it has no other source in the country other than the official announcement to report about the war news. The press has recently started carrying special dispatches from Batavia and Bandoeng, but the amusing part is, the news from these sources is reporting the true phase of the war, revealing the overwhelming victories of the Japanese Forces and the successful landings this time effected on Java.

The Latin-American newspapers had hitherto depended much on American sources for war news, but as they are unable to obtain a satisfactory amount of late, they have started carrying announcements issued by the Japanese Imperial Headquarters.

As a result, the editors of the newspaper publications as well as the general public are beginning to doubt the false propaganda spread by the Americans in the past.

Admits Superiority of Japanese

In today's evening edition, there was an interesting article explaining the future war policy against Japan as announced by the British Army Headquarters. It read: "The Japanese arms are, without doubt, superior, and what is more, the spiritual power of the Japanese soldiers is beyond description. Consequently, they are the strongest forces in the world as far as offensive operations are concerned. However, they are less efficient in the defensive tactics so that there is no hope of winning this war unless we strike at this weak point."

British officials, however, failed to explain one point, by far, the most important. How are they going to force the Japanese Forces, which are the strongest in offensive operations, to take up a defensive position?

Tokyo: What is their opinion regarding the fate of Java?

Buenos Aires: It seems that deep in their hearts, the American as well as the British officials hold that the loss of the island is inevitable in view of the smashing victories of the Imperial Forces.

Allied Nationals Disgusted

A war correspondent of an influential newspaper in Argentina reports from Java that there is not one single item, which he sees or hears that does not spell finish to the allied forces in the island, adding that all anti-Axis nationals in Java hopelessly drop the newspapers after one glance as the screaming headlines tell of the impending danger of the island day after day.

Tokyo: It is believed that the loss of Java will deal a heavier blow to Britain than to America. How is the British public reacting to the successive defeats of the "invincible" navy, which the British officials boasted so much in the past?

Buenos Aires: The sinking of the British battleships, Prince of Wales and Repulse, off Malaya was sufficient to shatter completely the tradition and glory of the British Navy, which lasted for centuries. To make things worse, the Imperial Navy smashed to smithereens the remaining warships of Britain off Surabaya and Batavia in rapid succession.

In order to talk himself out of the plight in which Britain is placed, Captain Albert V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, when pressed for the successive defeats, explained in despair that the naval experts are currently preparing materials for completing special aerial torpedoes and explosives with which to blast the Japanese Navy.

The former British Secretary of War, Leslie Hore-Belisha, meanwhile, stressed that it would be a grave mistake even to hope that Australia will be spared of Japanese attack because of the distance involved.

Should not Under-estimate Japan

Pointing out that Britain is forced to stand helplessly by in the face of the startling victories of the Japanese Navy, he declared that once Japan, with the mightiest navy in the world, starts her operation in the southwest Pacific, Australia will be taken at a single blow and he warned in conclusion that Britain should not or rather cannot afford to under-estimate the greatness of the Japanese Navy.

Walter Lippman, a noted American journalist, on the other hand, said that the strategy used by the British Admiralty is too old to cope with modern warfare, and pointed out that the Japanese Navy is scoring successive victories despite their numerical handicap and inferiority in war materials. "This is a clear indication that Japan possesses a large number of competent and superior commanders," he stated, adding that the greatest and most urgent problem confronting Britain today is to replace the present commanders with younger men, who are more adapted to the current situation.

It is an undeniable fact that the public demand is mounting for the reshuffle in military leaders.

Tokyo: Is there any news commenting on the War of Greater East Asia from the standpoint of natural resources?

World's Greatest Oil Fields

Buenos Aires: In his contribution to the New York Times under date of March 2, the president of an internationally famous magazine published in Paris on the research of oil, said that there are three foremost oil fields in the world and that the command over these three fields will definitely decide the final outcome of the war.

The first of the three, he stated, is the West Asiatic oil fields extending from the Soviet Union to Iran, Iraq and as far as Saudi Arabia; the second, that which extends from Canada, the United States, Mexico and to Venezuela; and the last, which extends from Burma to the whole of the Netherlands East Indies.

The occupation of Java by the Japanese Forces, he declared which is bound to come shortly, has a great significance in that Japan, by doing so, will have complete control of the last of the three foremost oil fields of the world.

In parallel with the Japanese operations, German forces are expected to launch a major spring offensive on the first of the three oil fields. Meanwhile, as the German U-boats are effectively attacking the American oil tankers, the great oil fields in the American continent have virtually lost their value.

Thus, he commented, two of the greatest oil veins in the world are about to fall into the hands of the Axis, casting a dark shadow over the final result of the current war.

Tokyo: What is the attitude of the Latin-American countries toward the Axis Powers now that it is clarified beyond the slightest doubt that they hold the upperhand?

Latin-America Excited

Buenos Aires: The Pan-American Foreign Ministers' Conference held in Brazil was based on American propaganda to the effect that Singapore will never fall into the hands of Japan, but with the revelation of pitiful losses of the allies, excitement is now being caused among the Latin-American countries. One example of easing the anti-Axis attitude was vividly shown in Peru recently when the Government of that country, simultaneously with the fall of Singapore, released all Japanese subjects who were held in internment.

Brazil is also in a dilemma as the supply of various commodities which the United States promised, is showing a marked decrease with the intensification of the U-boat operations and general uneasiness over steamship courses in the Pacific Coast due to submarine activities of the Imperial Navy.

All in all, the Latin-American countries seem to have started doubting the great productive power of the United States.

Premier Fetes Governors

The prefectural heads, now in the capital to attend a five-day wartime session, were guests of Premier Hideki Tojo at a dinner last evening at his official residence. Shown above are the attendees as they posed with the Premier for the cameramen.

British Ships' Sinking Related by Survivors

(Continued From Page 1)

ing for four hours in the sea, I was rescued.

"As I was swimming in the water, I saw the 'unsinkable' Prince of Wales go down in a burst of flame, and my disappointment then cannot be described."

Millon, the gunner from the Prince of Wales, swore, and spat out the plug of tobacco he was chewing. "When I saw the Repulse go down," he said loudly, "I knew it was hall hup with us. The world's biggest and strongest ship was sunk, and there was no 'ope left.

"The Prince of Wales 'ad received several torpedoes on both sides, and the engines 'ad been damaged. The planes swooped down to the attack so fiercely I could scarcely see the sky, and a final torpedo in the stern finished 'er off."

"Do you know anything about the end of Admiral Phillips?" asked the Press Bureau member.

Commander Phillips Goes Down

"Sir Thomas Phillips," said Millon, "stood on the bridge of the flagship all the time. One of the destroyers came alongside and signalled to him to come on board, but he signalled back 'No, thank you,' and remained on the bridge. Captain Reach stood with him, and both of them kept their hands raised in salute all the time the ship was sinking. They went down with the ship."

"How many survivors are there from both ships?"

"Six hundred and seventy from the Repulse," said Dent, "and 800 from the Prince of Wales. But most of them were drowned when the Japanese planes attacked the desertin' ships outside Singapore, and I don't know how many are left now."

"I want to go back to my wife and kids," said Millon. "The war is over as far as I am concerned. I've done my job and I want to go back."

PREFECTURE CHIEFS ARE FETED BY TOJO

Governors Tendered Dinner at Official Residence of Nation's Leader

Fifty-two governors from Japan Proper, Chosen, Taiwan and Kwantung Leased Territory who are attending the Governors' Conference were guests of Premier General Hideki Tojo Tuesday evening at the Premier's official residence. Representing the Government were present all State Ministers, Vice-Ministers and Bureau Chiefs of all Ministries.

In his address at the dinner, the Premier further urged the governors to devote their energy for the execution of the Greater East Asia War and the construction of the Greater East Asia, with burning hope. Representing the governors, Choji Mibe, Governor of Osaka responded, and promised to exert their best efforts to cooperate with the Government for the full execution of the national policy.

After the dinner, the governors also exchanged views with the Premier, State Ministers and other officials. The party ended at 8:30 p.m.

This morning the Governors' Conference was opened at the Home Ministry at 9 a.m. The second day's program consisted of the explanation of the Government policy as regards the coming general election by Home Minister Michio Yuzawa and other officials of the Ministry. Also, Sukenari Yokoyama, Secretary-General of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, attended the session this morning, and addressed the governors regarding their cooperation with the Association's program for enlightening the people in realizing their duty and responsibility under the present emergency condition.

The Foreign, Justice and Finance Ministry officials are also scheduled to address the governors on the second day of the session. Wednesday evening, the attending governors will be guests at a dinner given by Home Minister Michio Yuzawa.

Following the conference of Governors, a regular Cabinet session, lasting one hour and 20 minutes, was held at the official residence of the Premier from 5 p.m. Tuesday.

At the session, which was attended by all Cabinet members, including Premier Tojo, various current problems were discussed.

SOCIETY WILL SEND FAMILIES TO INDIES

Sumatra Association Inaugurated—Volunteer Settlers Reach Manchoukuo

Aiming to send 100,000 Japanese families to Sumatra to develop its resources, the Sumatra Association was inaugurated here Tuesday afternoon under the auspices of Bukichi Miki, president of the Hochi Shimbun, and former residents of Sumatra as well as others connected with Netherlands East Indies affairs.

Following the inauguration of the organization, members started discussing ways and means of providing funds for the development of the island and providing the people who desire to settle there with necessary information and facilities.

Japanese Reach Manchoukuo

Domei

HSINKING, March 3.—Picked volunteer settlers from all parts of Japan, numbering 12,460 persons, have arrived here so far this year in order to participate in the development of Manchoukuo, it was officially announced here today.

The full quota for last year was completed March 1, when the last contingent of men specially trained for conditions in this country landed in Manchoukuo, the announcement stated.

Peril Nearing India Is Britain's Excuse For Wavell Recall

(Continued From Page 1)

Japanese people and their dynamic history because these requirements are similar to those of the Italian people. The paper further expressed the conviction that Java already has been lost.

The Tribuna emphasized the speedy drive of Japanese Forces while the Lavoro Facistia commented frankly on the complete collapse of the Dutch East Indies.

London Dismayed

The successful landings made on Java by the Imperial troops last Sunday were enough to plunge all London into dismay, while other countries of Europe have been renewing their admiration of the outstanding achievements gained by the Japanese Forces.

The London Daily Mail, lamenting on the situation, said: "It is now only a matter of hours that Java may be saved from complete occupation by the Japanese."

According to a London report received by the Yomiuri correspondent at Stockholm on Tuesday, the British Government, anticipating the unrest among the nation in connection with the Japanese landings on Java, is announcing through newspapers and radios that Japan's successes on the island will be only temporary.

"Even if the defenses of the Allies are compelled to withdraw from all coastal strategic points of the island," the Government's warning adds, "there are many mountains in the central part of the island, where the Allied positions will be made strong enough to resist any prolonged operations by the Japanese against them."

Mitigating Losses

So far, the Yomiuri correspondent says, the British authorities have been doing their best not to cause disappointment among the nation over the repeated reverses of the allied forces.

However, he declares that since the situation of the War of Greater East Asia has come to such a predicament, the encouragement by the Government given merely orally cannot save the nation from its utter confusion.

Moreover, he states the larger part of the British public is now saying that there is no God for the Britishers as far as the war situation in the southwestern Pacific is concerned.

The Daily Mail's lamentation over the situation, quoted by the correspondent, runs in effect as follows:

"It is now only a matter of hours that Java may be free from complete occupation by the Japanese forces. When the island is entirely in the hands of the Japanese, the Japanese-British hostilities will inevitably assume the nature of a prolonged war."

The paper then continues, "Once the whole of the southern Pacific regions are placed under the control of Japan, their positions will be so consolidated that we shall find it very hard to regain them."

Another London paper, the correspondent adds, stressed the significance of the Japanese operation in Java saying, "We can now say that the eastern coast of India is no longer the foothold of the Dutch, Americans and Britishers for these people are now finding it impossible to recover it."

Dutch Now Deserted

Local observers commenting on General Sir Archibald Wavell's abandonment of his post as Supreme Commander of the allied forces in the Southwest Pacific, declared today that this is a virtual admission that Great Britain and the United States hold no hope for successful defense of the Netherlands East Indies, a tragic avowal that they again cannot fulfil their rash promises, reports Domei.

These observers said the retention of General Wavell as Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in India and Burma "is an indication that the British intend to protect their interests first and let their weaker allies shift for themselves."

Pointing out that the British have always allowed their allies to bear the hardest blows they said, "The British first abandoned the French, then turned against them while, presently, they have the Soviets fighting the British battle in Europe and now they have abandoned the Dutch."

"The British are past masters at abandoning a sinking ship, at deserting their allies after making whatever promises as are necessary to retain the loyalty of their deluded partners."

Commenting on the Anglo-American promises of reinforcements, the same observers asked, "What happened to the defenders at Wake, Guam, Hongkong, Singapore and Manila, all of whom were promised immediate and substantial reinforcements?"

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JAPANESE PRESS COMMENTS

Wednesday, March 4

YOMIURI—Gubernatorial Conference

CHUGAI—Premier's Instructive Address at Governors' Conference

KOKUMIN—To the Governors

ASAHI—Weakness of British Sea Lane

Gubernatorial Conference

YOMIURI

The gubernatorial conference which opened Tuesday is the first to be held since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. Although the Imperial Forces have already scored glorious victories on the land, sea and air in a greater portion of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the war remains to be fought in the future before we can gain final victory, as the enemy will undoubtedly put up obstinate resistance for a long period to come by mobilizing their rich economic resources. The longer the war continues, the more necessary becomes the unification of public opinion and enhancement of national spirit. Thus the responsibility of local governors who have direct touch with the people becomes more important and heavy.

After reiterating the heavy responsibility imposed on the local governors, particularly in wartime, Premier General Hideki Tojo, in his address, stressed the following four points; firstly, thorough observance of the instructions given in the first gubernatorial conference of the Tojo Cabinet held in November last, secondly, the administration must always control routine matters, thirdly, the officials must always have positive spirit to come forward and lead the people, and fourthly, warm consideration must always be attached to their administration. For a nation determined to fight through at any cost, the Premier's address must be said to be quite pertinent.

Although each item he mentioned contained different meanings and suggestions, the fundamental idea underlying the address may be summed up that the local governors must be real administrators of the people always having warm consideration and cordiality for them. By saying the administration must always control routines, Premier Tojo suggested that certain matters must always be settled by their good judgment instead of applying rules and regulations for their settlement. He also suggested that the administrators must always be ready to consider from the people's standpoint before executing their polices. The fundamental difference between the local governors and other civil officials lie in the fact that they are administrators of the people and the principal virtue stressed by the Premier at the conference Tuesday must be possessed by them always in view of their positions. It is quite pertinent that the Premier stressed these points once again under wartime. We sincerely hope that the Home Office authorities will leave nothing to be desired for the realization of the Premier's suggestions.

We are filled with awe and trepidation to learn that His Majesty the Emperor honored the governors with a luncheon and was pleased to listen to reports of governors concerning local conditions throughout the morning and afternoon. It is earnestly hoped that the governors will fulfill their duties in order to meet the Imperial wishes.

Premier's Instructive Address at Governors' Conference

CHUGAI SHOGYO

Premier General Hideki Tojo's address at the gubernatorial conference, Tuesday, appears to be quite a conventional one, but when it is carefully examined, what he said was quite significant and suggestive. Particularly, under the prevailing situation, what he said was most pertinent and contained vital suggestions which should be observed not only by the officials but the people in their respective occupational fields. Since his address contained many points worthy of deep consideration, they must try to put those suggestions into practise instead of overlooking it as a mere instructive address.

Due to the strengthening of various wartime control measures and legislation, emotional friction between the officials and people is sometime unavoidable. In dealing with such difficulties, the Premier suggested in his address that the officials must carry out various Government policies speedily and decisively and deal with the people with sincerity, cordiality and warm consideration. Both the officials and people, in this connection, must reflect seriously.

As pointed out by Premier Tojo, what is most urgently needed under the present situation is warm consideration attached to the administration while maintaining strict discipline. If they try to settle everything by law and formality, the administration will be dry and dull and will never be able to win the people's cooperation for the perfection of the domestic structure. Cordiality and virtue must be the basis of politics and administration in this country.

Since we can see a considerable degree of paternalistic consideration even in the administrative policy of the feudal ages, cordiality is more needed than ever in the present-day administration. Together with the above principle, strict discipline must be enforced in officialdom, for without it we cannot hope to have our nation prosper. Therefore, we wish to stress here once again the importance of enforcement of strict civil discipline.

To the Governors

KOKUMIN

As the first gubernatorial conference since the opening of the War of Greater East Asia, great significance and keen attention have been focussed on the current conference which opened Tuesday. As pointed out in the instructive address of Premier General Hideki Tojo, the responsibility imposed on the governors is particularly great under wartime conditions.

Clarifying the supreme objective of the War of Greater East Asia and reiterating that it must be fought for a long period in the future, Premier Tojo urged the Governors to come forward and lead the people in a manner which will permit the officers and men on the firstline fronts to fight without worrying about their people at home. He said the administration must always be carried out with warm and cordial consideration to the people who are under their jurisdiction.

At the end of his address, Premier Tojo touched on the question of the forthcoming general election for the House of Representatives to be held toward the end of April. He said the Government sincerely desires that men capable of rendering positive assistance to the State in the attainment of the goal of bringing the War of Greater East Asia to a completely victorious conclusion, be chosen.

Since the forthcoming election is the first to be held since the dissolution of political parties, the local Governors must have firm determination to carry it out as smoothly as possible, rejecting traditional abuses of the old party politics.

Weakness of British Sea Lane

ASAHI

Imperial Army Units operating in the Sumatra district on the evening of February 24 occupied Benkoelen, a key strategic point in southern Sumatra. Coupled with the occupation of the entire Malay Peninsula, this has exposed the Indian Ocean to the immediate menace of Japanese control. According to a dispatch from a certain unnamed base Monday, crack bomber units of the Imperial Naval Air Force, taking off from their base in Java, are reported to have heavily bombed Christmas Island, a key point on the Indian Ocean, and returned to their base safely after causing serious losses to military establishments of the allied forces there. Although it is hard to speculate on future developments of the war situation, we can easily see that the war clouds have rapidly been moving from the Pacific to the Indian Ocean.

For more than a century in the past, Benkoelen has been a key base for British operations in the Indian Ocean as well as for its aggression in the East. Although Christmas Island is small, located midway between Colombo and Fremantle, Australia, it has played an important role not only from strategic viewpoints but also for marine transportation. In order to overthrow the British Empire, needless to say, the interception of marine connection between the British main isle and its overseas territories is urgently needed. The cutting off of transportation between India and Australia alone forms a serious blow to the British Empire, but when the transportation between Australia and England is intercepted, besides the difficulty in transporting troops and munitions, the supply of foodstuffs and important materials badly needed by Britain will become impossible. In this sense, future operations in the Indian Ocean will likely cause a fatal blow to the British Empire.

In view of the above situation and danger of navigation in the Mediterranean Sea, Britain is now forced to attach more importance to the route connecting it with Australia via South Africa. For this reason, both the United States and Britain have been trying to seize control of French possessions in West and East Africa. Thus the question of the Indian Ocean is now closely connected with Africa. No matter how desperately they try, as the weakness of their defense power was exposed to the world during the past three months, the weakness of their sea lane, too, will be revealed in the course of time.

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FREEDOM FOR INDIA SEEN IN NEAR FUTURE

Leaders Active in Cooperation For Formation of Greater Asia Sphere

India will no longer be the sleeping elephant it has been during the past ten decades.

Its leaders have awakened and becoming active to see that their country does its share in the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

In this connection, Professor Nikki Kimura, of Rissho University, interviewed by Domei, said that he was sure that the movement for making India independent, which is being carried on by Rash Behari Bose from Japan will be successful. He told the same agency that he would do his utmost to promote the success of the Indian independence movement.

Professor Kimura was in India for over 30 years. He went there as a student and studied at Calcutta University. He spent the rest of his long years in India studying Buddhism and ancient Indian literature. He has a wide circle of friends in India. Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Nehru, leaders of the independence movement in India, are among his closest Indian friends.

The substance of Professor Kimura's statement to Domei is to the following effect:

"India has a culture which is 5,000 years old. Historians are agreed that the world's culture originated in India.

"India was the first country to be victimized by Britain, France, and the Netherlands. India came under British domination in the sixteenth century. British rule dates back to 1885, when the vast territory governed by the British East India Company was taken over by the British Crown.

Did Not Yield Meekly

"The Indians, who pride themselves of having the world's oldest culture, did not yield meekly to the British. The rebellion of the Sepoys in 1857 was the first organized attempt to resist British domination in India. It may not be too much to say that the history of India since the country came under British control has been a history of revolts against Britain.

"The Indian independence movement which has made marked headway during the past few decades had its origin in the rebellion of the Sepoys. Rajah Lannonla who encouraged the revolting native troops, started a movement for the construction of an India governed by the Indians. Unfortunately the drive sponsored by the Father of New India did not make any considerable progress.

"It was not until 1923 that the Indians began to awake to the realities of the situation.

"Among the first Indians who realized that India must strike for independence were about 1,000 young men studying in England. These Indian youths began to ponder when they saw that their people at home were denied the privileges enjoyed by the lowest class of people in Europe and America. Returning home after completing their studies, these young Indian men spread Democratic ideas among their fellow countrymen, while conducting movements for the emancipation of their country.

"In 1885 a group of leaders of India met at Bombay and established the Indian National Congress. In those days the leaders of the mass of the people in India desired, not so much independence for their country, as self-government.

Desire Accentuated

"The action taken by Lord Curzon as Governor-General of India in 1905 in announcing the partition of Bengal had the effect of accentuating the movement for self-government for India. Tilak leader of a group of Indian young men advocating a policy of all-out resistance against Britain, told the session of the Indian National Congress held in the same year in which the partition of Bengal was announced, that India must have self-government at any cost. At the same time he wrote to Lord Curzon, saying that the Indians would boycott foreign goods if the partition of Bengal was to be carried out.

"The victory won by Japan in the Russo-Japanese war considerably encouraged those Indians who were fighting for the emancipation of their country. The Indian elephant which had been asleep during the last 100 years awoke. The Indian masses realized that their country could be as great as the Russo-Japanese war showed Japan to be. The self-government movement rapidly evolved into a movement for an India for the Indians.

"Among those most prominently connected with the Indian independence movement is Mahatma Gandhi. The Mahatma succeeded to the leadership of the Indian National Congress in 1915. He was graduated from an English university, and up to 1912 he was practising law in South Africa.

"The first thing he did upon resumption of the leadership of the National Congress was to agitate for the abolition of the £3 tax which was bearing heavily on the mass of the Indian people. For this he was jailed.

"Gandhi was in London at the time of the outbreak of the first world war. He organized an Indian volunteer army to serve with the British forces in the war. Returning home, he founded the Wartime Congress at Delhi, and was closely associated with movements to induce Indian young men to fight at the side of the British and to promote the sale of British war bonds in India.

Becomes British Arsenal

"Presently India was turned into an arsenal for Britain and its Allies in the war. It is estimated that more than 1,340,000 Indians fought on the side of Britain in the war.

"India played a large role in the victory of the Allies in the war. Many of its sons who saw action in the war rendered distinguished service. Yet none of them were promoted to the rank of officers. The day of an independent India was as distant as before.

"Following the world war, a system of dual government was inaugurated in India. To the great disappointment of the leaders of the independence movement, the freedom of the Press and Assembly and the right to participate in the government of the country continued to be denied the Indians.

"The 350,000,000 people of India became restive. The anti-British movement gained headway among them. They became violent in opposition against Britain when they saw leaders of the independence movement arrested for their speeches at anti-British rallies. One of the mutinies which occurred at Amritsar in 1919 was quashed by British troops in the most terrible holocaust in world history. In this incident 1,500 Indians lost their lives.

"The Amritsar incident provoked the first revolutionary movement of India.

"At this time Mohammedans and Hindus on the Malabar Coast clashed. Protesting against the attitude of the British authorities toward the Hindus, these Mohammedans murdered seven local Government officials. Then they turned afainst the Hindus from whom they owed money and murdered many of them. The British authorities quickly stepped in and made more than 250,000 arrests.

"Mahatma Gandhi rose in protest to the British authorities. He ordered his countrymen to suspend at once the moment for non-cooperation with the British which was under way then. The whole of England was surprised. Hundreds of his followers concluded that the Mahatma had gone mad.

"Gandhi was arrested and jailed. The mass of the Indian people suddenly awoke to the situation. Their fear of Britain became intensified.

"In 1924 the Mahatma was released. He now knew that he had lost his influence with his countrymen. By this time a group of Indian leaders advocating the policy of resorting to legal measures in achieving self-government for India had been gaining influence among the Indian masses.

Nehru in Limelight

"The Swaraj (self-government) movement, however, began to be discredited by the Indians after Nehru came forward to advocate the reversal of the policy of avoiding violence in the attempt to achieve Indian independence. The followers of Nehru and Communists formed the left wing of the National Congress party. These die-hards advocated strikes by industrial workers throughout India as a means for achieving the goal of winning Indian independence.

"The womanhood of India was ably represented by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu among these extremists. She was once mentioned in connection with the post of speaker of the Lower Chamber. She was a very eloquent woman, and her impassioned speeches impressed her audiences profoundly.

"It was while the die-hards were most active that the famous Simon commission arrived in India from England. When the group landed at Bombay in 1928, the members were startled to find black bunting in evidence on the streets as though the city was in mourning. There was no music. Newspapers were not published. Thus the Indians demonstrated their sentiment toward the Simon commission. There were no Indians included in the group.

"The second revolutionary movement of India was decided on at the All-India National Congress held at Calcutta in 1928.

"The movement got under way on January 1, 1930. The Indian masses celebrated the occasion by displaying flags with inscriptions saying that India demanded freedom and independence.

"The March to the Sea, sponsored by Mahatma Gandhi, started at daybreak on March 12 of the same year. The Mahatma had ceased expecting Britain to make good its promise to give independence to India. He appeared on the street and asked the pedestrians not to pay salt taxes in protest to Britain. He himself marched to Dandi on the coast of Gujerat and made salt there.

"For his non-coöperation with the British authorities he was again jailed. This was followed by the round-up of 80,000 Indians in his non-cooperation movement.

First Round-Table Talks

"The first round-table conference to discuss the future of India was held in 1930. Plans to form Indian federated states were adopted at the meeting. It was evident that these plans fell far short of the expectations of the Indian masses. The second round-table conference was held in March 1931 and the third came in November of the same year.

"The Indians who had ceased hoping great things of the conferences proceeded with their movement of non-cooperation with Britain and the British met the situation by bringing increased pressure to bear upon the Indians."

Today's Press Comments

THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1942.

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Detailed translations of these and other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Foodstuff Distribution

CHUGAI SHOGYO—Increase of production forms a focal point in remedying unsmooth distribution of foodstuffs in cities. This, however, is not an easy undertaking. If reform is introduced, adverse effects are bound to follow. If production increase is difficult to realize in a brief period, the supply of goods to consuming centers from distributing districts must be carried out as emergency measures.

The control on rice consumption at producing centers is very rigid and as a result there are few violations. The farmers, however, are inclined to hold in stock as much cereals, which are outside the control, as possible and this apparently forms a potent reason for the supply of necessary foodstuffs not being quite smooth at present. Prefectural governors are now attending their conference in Tokyo. It is hoped they do their best to improve and readjust the supply of foodstuffs in an appropriate manner.

Standard Chinese Ideographs

NICHI NICHI—At a time when Japan's national destiny bids fair to be expanded far and wide in line with the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and the country is prepared to contribute to a new world order, it is highly important for this country to make its language strong, easy of conversation, readable and easy of writing. Improvement of the Japanese national language has been a theme of discussion among competent authorities for years.

As a concrete step to bring this about, the National Language Investigation Commission has selected 1,112 Chinese ideographs as standard for public use, 1,346 ideographs as sub-standard and 71 ideographs as special ones. Japanese is known for its difficulty to master, because of the mixed use of Chinese ideographs and Japanese kana syllables. Chinese classics are taught at middle schools. If the difficulty impedes and affects the progress of Japanese learning, education and culture, however, this will be deplorable to say the least. Unless Chinese ideographs are readjusted and the Japanese language itself is developed more than ever before, the adoption of these standard and substandard ideographs will not be of much value.

The Enemy's Plight

MIYAKO—The splendid naval victory in the battles off Surabaya and Batavia was quickly followed by news of the successful landing of Army forces on Java Island, and due to these successive victories, the Netherlands East Indies has finally fallen completely under Japan's control. Bad losers as they are, the United States, Britain and the Netherlands had to admit their defeat. Now that they have lost Singapore and important bases on Java, they are left without any effective means of checking Japan's advance. Their war counsels are divided, each blaming the other for the dismal failure of their war efforts. There is every indication that each has decided to take whatever action is deemed proper by abandoning the obligation of mutual aid. The serious plight in which the United States, Britain and the Netherlands are now placed may well be imagined.

Britain who lives in dread of a German invasion of her country cannot afford to send reinforcements to East Asia. Even if she could afford to do so, she could not possibly send any powerful reinforcements, as her line of communication in the Mediterranean is cut off. As for America, she is clearly unable to send a single ship to East Asia without detection, by the redoubtable Japanese Navy, now that her Pacific Fleet is all gone. It is a foregone conclusion that the Allies will abandon Java, Australia and India in succession and make a complete retreat from East Asia.

Restriction of Chinese Characters In Use

HOCHI—The question of reducing Chinese characters in common use is a long pending problem. It was in 1923 that the Education Department made public the list of Chinese characters for common use. This list has been revised twice. The number of Chinese characters selected for common use in 1931 was 1,858, and now the number has been reduced further to 1,112. The repeated revisions of the list argue the difficulty of the work. Compared with the list first published in 1923, which contained 1,910 Chinese characters, the revised list just published contains only 1,112. It must, however, be noted that apart from this list, 1,346 more Chinese characters are listed as ones for quasi-common use. Moreover, 71 Chinese characters have been selected as special ones. When these are added up, the total number of Chinese characters chosen will reach 2,529.

The listed Chinese characters for common use represent those which must be mastered by each individual. As to the Chinese characters chosen for quasi-common use, they have comparatively little to do with daily life, and although they are retained for the moment they will gradually be put out of use. If good use is made of the new tabulated Chinese characters, much energy hitherto wasted will be saved and it will do much to help forward the culture of the nation.

MADAGASCAR SEEN TO BE IN BIG DANGER

U.S. Landing on New Caledonia Viewed as Another Instance Of Pressure on France

Domei

MADRID, March 3.—The recent landing of American troops on New Caledonia, in the Pacific, has been viewed here as another instance of American pressure on France and a vigorous hint to Vichy that the allies will not hesitate to use force at Madagascar should the need arise.

The importance of Madagascar, with the Diego Suaraz base, takes on a new significance for future action by the allied fleet as the Chungking supply route through Assam Province in India still is dependent upon completion of a highway.

Vichy's attitude, in the event of a British and American landing on Madagascar, is regarded with interest here with observers expressing their belief that Vichy will not take a passive attitude in the case of Madagascar as in Syria.

The concentration of French naval forces at Toulon is watched attentively as an indication of Vichy's stand. It was pointed out that the addition of still powerful remnants of the French fleet to the Axis side in the Mediterranean would place the British forces there in a critical position.

Welles Denies Report

Domei

LISBON, March 4.—Sumner Welles, acting United States Secretary of State, today denied reports from Quito that the United States is planning to or already has established a naval base at Salinas, in Ecuador, it was reported here from Washington.

The recent agreement concluded between the United States and Ecuador, however, provided for co-operative measures on the part of both Governments for mutual defense, Mr. Welles said.

Mr. Welles emphasized in a reply to further questioning that the agreement included any point mutually agreed upon in the United States as well as in Ecuadorian territory.

Chance for Victory For Allies Is Slim, Thinks U.S. Leader

(Continued From Page 1)

of Japan, now faces complete collapse due to the succession of defeats which it has suffered at Japan's hands, and the Allied influence is about to be swept out of East Asia as a result of the successful landing of Japanese Forces on Java Island. Partly in its desire to hide the fact of defeat from its nation and partly in order to prevent the Allied camp from losing heart, the American Government is assiduously circulating propaganda reports to the effect that so long as America's capacity for the production of war materials stands first in the world, final victory is sure to rest with the Allies.

"America's war expenditure since May, 1940, has reached an astronomical figure of over $100,000,000,000. Although it is undeniable that America's mass production equipment is unrivalled in the world, this is true only under normal conditions. It is said that at least one year is required to put American industry on a wartime footing. Such being the case, even if America's war appropriations amount to $100,000,000,000 or $200,000,000,000, the connected programs cannot be carried out so easily.

"America started its armaments expansion program about the middle of 1940 when France was defeated, but it was not until March last year when the Lease-Lend Act was passed by Congress or rather after the debacle in the battle of Hawaii in December that she began to push her armament expansion schemes in real earnest.

"When President Roosevelt stated some time ago that an Allied offensive is impossible before 1943, he virtually admitted that the reorganization of American industry on a war footing cannot be finished before the end of this year. As a matter of fact, America was unable to send any aid to speak of when the British Army was defeated in Malaya and Singapore was about to fall. Now she is obliged to leave in the lurch Java, which is on the brink of falling into Japanese hands. All this throws much light on the actual state of America.

"To add to the distress of this country, the working classes, which constitute the decisive factor in the production of munitions, are in no mood to cooperate with the Government in the execution of its labor policy, as is clear from the fact that they opposed the bill for the extension of working hours to forty a week. Labor strikes are actually breaking out in many factories. Altogether, America's capacity for the production of munitions is much smaller than it is reported to be."

BOSE TO MAKE SPEECH TO YOKOHAMA INDIANS

Motion to Dissolve Present Organization in Port City to Be Discussed

An important meeting is scheduled to be held at 3 p.m. today at the India Club, Yokohama, at which Rash Behari Bose will discuss recent developments concerning India, it was learned from P. M. Relwani, secretary of the Indian National Association of Japan.

At the meeting at which all members have been urged to attend, it was indicated that two of the major questions that will be taken up are the resolution to dissolve the existing organization, the Indian National Association of Japan, and to inaugurate in its stead the Indian Federation and the appointment of a new director for this new League who will be responsible to the central office in Tokyo.

It was stated that a group picture will be taken at the end of the meeting.

365 Men Decorated In 35th Conferment Of Military Honors

The 35th conferment of honors on army officers and men, who have rendered meritorious services to military operations in North China, Central China, South China and at Nomonhan, was made public jointly by the War Ministry and Bureau of Decorations at midnight Wednesday. Of many persons, 365 have been decorated with the Order of the Golden Kite. Lieutenant-General Eitaro Uchiyama, who fought bravely in the Battle of Nomonhan, was decorated with the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite and Second Class Order of the Rising Sun. Major-General Shiro Ishii, who rendered distinguished services as commander of a hygienic unit at the same battle and who is inventor of a special water filtering machine, was decorated with the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite. Major-General Kyoji Tominaga, Director of the Personnel Bureau, of the War Ministry, was given the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite and Second Class Order of the Rising Sun.

3 Government Actions Approved at Meeting Of Privy Councillors

The Privy Council approved three Government measures, including the special appointment of cival administrators by the Army and Navy, at its plenary session which was convened Wednesday morning at the Imperial Palace. The meeting, which was held in the presence of His Majesty the Emperor, was attended by all the members of the Privy Council, including Dr. Yoshimichi Hara and Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki, President and Vice-President of the Council, respectively. The Government was represented at the parley by Premier General Hideki Tojo and competent Cabinet Ministers, according to Domei.

NANKING MUNICIPALITY MOOTS CITY'S WELFARE

Officials Discuss Measures for Citizens' Public Health, Education

C.P.S.

NANKING, February 24.—General improvement in municipal administration, effective application of autonomy, extension of education facilities, and promotion of public health were the principal issues discussed at the Municipal Administrative Conference held here yesterday and today.

The conference was called by Mayor Chow Hsueh-Chang of the Nanking Special Municipality and attended by various civic leaders of the metropolis.

In his opening address yesterday, Mayor Chow pointed out that it is the duty of a municipal government to undertake the adequate relief, control and protection of its citizens.

Among the numerous problems brought up before the conference during its sessions were measures for the maintenance of the city's food supplies, the betterment of public health and the provision of education for the general public.

Mr. Su Cheng-Teh, Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police sponsored a resolution for the organization of volunteer police forces in different districts of the city. The proposal was carried.

The Conference successfully came to an end this afternoon when the delegates submitted a joint message tendering their respects to President Wang Ching-wei.

LACK OF SHIPS HITS U.S. FARM PROGRAM

Department of Agriculture Has Warehouses Full of Surplus Products

Domei

LISBON, March 3.—As the United States Department of Agriculture announced that the Surplus Marketing Administration has made purchase of over $98,000,000 worth of farm products during January, American export farmers viewed the situation seriously as there is already a stringent shortage of ship bottoms, it was reported here from Washington today.

It was pointed out that this latest purchase by the Surplus Marketing Administration has brought the cumulative surplus of American farm products for Lend-Lease and other purposes to $694,000,000 since March 15.

The piling up of such surpluses cannot be continued unlimited, it was said, and the continuance of purchases for long by the Administration to relieve the farmers was believed questionable.

As an increase of exports of farm products is dependent on the increase in bottoms, farmers maintained a gloomy outlook in view of the already overcrowded shipyards. The situation has been further aggravated by the recent intensification of Axis submarine activity and the sudden increase in sinkings of allied ships, it was said.

During the past year, truck farms reportedly yielded seven per cent more produce than during the former peak year of 1937, and a further 10 per cent increase is expected for 1942.

DUKE OF AOSTA'S DEATH BRINGS GRIEF TO WORLD

Prince Contributed to Honor of Savoia and Italy as Commander of Ethiopian Army

Messages of condolence are arriving in Rome from every corner of the world as all Italy mourned the loss of H.H. Amedeo, Duke of Aosta and Viceroy of Ethiopia, who passed away recently in the British internment camp at Nairobi, according to a Rome dispatch reaching the Stefani News Agency in Tokyo.

The Duke was also Prince of Savoia, and being a soldier he shared the destiny of a soldier. At the outbreak of the war, he became the commander of the heroic Italian Army in Africa as the Viceroy of Ethiopia. The strongest resistance of Cheren and Amba Alagi are linked with his name.

At Gondar, the Duke and his greatly outnumbered men added honor to the dynasty of Savoia and to Italy by choosing to fight it out against overwhelming odds. Unfortunately, they were finally overpowered after putting up a gallant resistance, and interned at Nairobi.

The Duke of Aosta was 44 years of age, having been born at Torino on October 21, 1892. His wife, Anna, was the former Princess of France.

His Majesty Cables Message of Thanks To King of Bulgaria

His Majesty the Emperor on Monday graciously cabled a message to King Boris III of Bulgaria thanking him for the personal message sent on March 1 on the occasion of the first anniversary of Bulgaria's Participation in the Tripartite Pact.

Australia Unable To Expand Defense Due to Dissension

(Continued From Page 1)

concern the latest Australian dissatisfaction over the official United States disclosure yesterday that the united nations will continue to adhere to their present military strategy in waging war against Japan, it was reported here from the British capital today.

Tacitly admitting that adherence to military tactics which already have cost the United nations Hongkong, Manila and Singapore also will mean the end of the Netherlands East Indies, the same quarters declared that Australia has some basis for claiming that continuance of present arrangements will leave that country to bear alone the brunt of the Japanese offensive when the Dutch colonies are lost.

The announcements arousing Australian displeasure were communiques issued yesterday by the United States War and Navy departments which stated that "There is no change in present arrangements for general co-ordination of strategic policy in the war against Japan," the dispatch from London said.

Australian quarters also were reported to have commented sarcastically on official American statements that the Dutch "are continuing to receive all available assistance from the United nations," and to have pointed out that all the aid the United States has been able to dispatch to the southwestern Pacific since the outbreak of hostilities has not helped to stem the Japanese advances.

Bach Evening
Second Tokyo Chamber Symphony Concert
under the baton of
Klaus Pringsheim
TUESDAY, MARCH 10, at 6:30 p.m.
at SANGYO KAIKAN
Soloists: HISAOKI OHNO (Violin)
SUEKO HIRAHARA (Mezzo-Soprano)
RURIKO TOMINAGA (Piano)
Program
1. Brandenburgisches Konzert No. 3 in G-Dur
2. Violin-Konzert in E-Dur
3. Kirchenkantate No. 53 (Mezzo-Soprano)
4. Klavier-Konzert in F-Moll
5. Suite in H-Moll fuer Floete und Streichorchester
Admission: ¥3.50, ¥2.80, ¥1.40 (Incl. Tax)
Advance Booking at Play Guide, Music Stores and Sangyo Kaikan.

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CORRUPTION, GRAFT SEEN IN CHUNGKING

Sorry State of Affairs Said To Prevail in Chiang's Doomed Capital

"Tragedy of Chungking" is the title of a long article written by Yu Su-min, Chinese statesman who used to occupy a certain high position in the Chungking Government. Yu deserted the Chiang clique through his disillusionment of the activities of that regime and out of his admiration of the Nanking Administration. His article was translated by a member of the special research section of the Japanese Consulate-General in Shanghai and was submitted to certain quarters. The Chuo Koron printed the translated article in its March number. Salient features of the article follow:

"Kuo Mo-jo, once a notorious Chinese Communist propagandist, issued a pamphlet entitled 'Chiang Kai-shek of Today' in 1926, when the Kuomintang and Communists severed their connections. In that pamphlet Kuo ruthlessly abused Chiang. Today, however, Kuo is serving under Chiang, respecting him as 'Our Chairman.' Things in China are difficult to understand and judge on common sense. A specially-equipped ferry boat is always seen along the shore front of Chungking. This boat is for the exclusive use of Chiang and his wife, to take them to Hwangshan, 20 miles down stream from Chungking, where their half Oriental and half Occidental styled residence is located at a scenic spot. High Government officials and wealthy men have built their residences at Nanshan, opposite Chungking, after the manner of Chiang. Chiang also goes to his residence in a motor car accompanied by two others. His wife, that Vampire Woman of China, always sits beside him.

"High Government officials of Chungking and wealthy men lead their life in luxury. Chungking's business is affected by a group of these idle men. Chungking at first depended on Britain. Since the opening of the Anglo-German war, however, help from this direction has been intercepted. The Soviet Union, meanwhile, has no time to divide its attention to Chungking. Therefore, there is left only the United States but aid from this only remaining 'god of mercy' is but nominal. Under continued adverse circumstances Chiang is always nervous and irritating. He does not hesitate to dismiss or abuse his juniors, when he feels offended. Divisional commanders, brigade commanders, high Government officials including presidents of yuan, ministers and others are often victims of his temperament. General Chen Cheng was abjectly denounced by Chiang recently when the former issued a pamphlet referring to politics.

"One day Chiang was on horse-back, conducting an excursion ride in the Chungking suburbs with General Pai Tsung-hsi. Suddenly, he asked Pai who was best fitted to become his successor after his death. To this Pai answered that General Ho Ying-chin, War Minister, should be the candidate. Chiang shook his head and said, 'No. He is too narrow-minded.' Pai then suggested Chen Cheng. Chiang again shook his head and said, 'No, he is young, haughty and lacks training.' Pai then said, 'I've no idea who should be your successor.' Chiang smilingly said, 'He is right here. You're No. 1 candidate.' Pai then asked Chiang who would be the successor, if he (Pai) died earlier than Chiang. Chiang answered, 'Old Mao Tse-tung.' It is highly doubtful, however, whether Mao, who is of banditry extraction, deserves that position.

Police Rob Dead

"A very sad accident took place in Chungking at 5 p.m. on June 1, 1941. Chungking then was subjected to a series of intensive bombing raids by the Japanese Air Corps. When the warning siren was sounded, about 10,000 Chinese took refuge in a large bomb-proof shelter. Due to the sweltering heat the air soon became poisonous and all those who were inside tried to get out, but the entrance was barred. When the raids were over, members of the defense corps opened the shelter only to find that all these people had died from the poisonous air. Before taking them out of the shelter, members of the defense corps and policemen searched the pockets of the dead for money and currency notes of all denominations were recovered from the remaining victims apart from valuables. These 'spoils of war' were stolen by them while the notes were taken to the Government. Chungking newspapers reported the number of dead as 400. If the actual number of 10,000 victims was announced, the Chungking regime would have lost its face. 'Freedom of writing and speech' is not visible at Chungking. The Chungking regime announced that men responsible for this sad accident would be arrested and punished, but the name of not a single responsible person has been made public so far.

"Chungking advertised that American 'flying fortress' planes would arrive there. All this has proved false. Machines that were brought to Chungking were old-style airplanes hardly serviceable for fighting. The Chungking people now have utterly lost confidence in the United States. If I were asked by a man whether Chungking had any airplanes or not, I would not hesitate to answer that Chungking's airplanes 'are abroad.'

"Chungking newspapers or other Chinese papers published in the Chungking-controlled regions carry no war news. Naturally even men in the upper class, not to mention the commoners, do not know the actual war conditions. A few years ago General Chang Tsu-chung was killed by the Japanese Forces in a battle at Tapiehshan near Hankow. His troops were annihilated. He was one of Chungking's best generals but since his death, conditions on the battlefront have not been printed by these newspapers.

Vicious Graft Prevails

"Chungking borrowed much money from the United States. The money at first goes into the hands of Chiang Kai-shek, then to H. H. Kung and so forth. Part of it is intended for buying munitions from abroad, another part is to be spent for domestic purposes, but a large portion goes into the pockets of these men. Only a small amount is left for 'production' increase and 'resistance' purposes. The truth is not far to seek. A certain president of the Chungking military arsenal amassed a large fortune of more than 10,000,000 yuan during his three-year tenure of office. He resigned and was succeeded by a man of strict deportment. The new chief, however, was dismissed only three months after he was appointed. He was a man 'clean of hand' and did not know how to cater to his seniors through bribery.

"Prices in Chungking are soaring like rockets. Rice costs about 60 times what it did before the outbreak of the China Affair. Chungking soldiers rob the farmers of their rice whenever they have a chance to do so. Each soldier is paid a little more than 10 yuan a month. Where else in the world can such miserable conditions be found? It is ridiculous to think that such soldiers could resist a strong enemy.

"Wu Teh-chen, former Chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial Government, took money from people in that province 'to buy arms' so that he could defend the province against Japan. When the Japanese Forces penetrated into Canton, however, he fled with his personal effects loaded on a train. The Cantonese, however, did not know that Wu had deserted. A Chinese proverb has it that 'Szechwan is always disturbed first before other provinces are disturbed and that Szechwan is pacified last after other provinces are pacified.' Szechwan Province is remotely located and inconveniently connected with the other provinces. Men dislike to go there. Chinese history reveals many instances wherein regimes in Szechwan came and went quickly under natural disadvantage. Unless the Chungking regime of Chiang Kai-shek reconsiders its attitude right now, it will meet its fate shortly.

"Money-making is the order of the day at Chungking. People of all walks of life are steeped in this idea. Talk of money-making is heard in the schools, offices, police stations, tea houses, restaurants—everywhere. Officers and men of the Chungking army and officials of Government institutions are absorbed in efforts to make money. The two daughters of Kung are outstanding examples, utilizing the high position of their father, cornering commodities with money borrowed from banks. Kung's servants, including cooks, amahs, chauffeurs, gate keepers and others, all imitate his daughters.

"A great many Chinese students in the Chungking-controlled provinces are under-fed. Driven by penury, teachers are exerting themselves to get money by any means somewhere, anywhere, without reporting this to their schools. Under-nourishment takes the lives of many students. Corruption at Chungking is beginning to be known to the people in peaceful provinces ruled by the Nanking regime. Men who have seen this corruption are waiting for a chance to desert that city. They are longing for their homes. Young men hoping to join the Chungking camp will decrease in the meantime, because their expectations have been disillusioned by Chungking's political corruption and military reverses."

Thai Maidens Celebrate Hina-Matsuri

Japanese culture is steadily being introduced in the countries forming the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and the peoples there, without exception, are showing great interest in all customs and things Japanese. Seen above is a group of visiting Thai maidens celebrating the Hina-Matsuri (Girls' Festival), at the Kokusai Gakuyu Kai. They are from left to right, the Misses Thanom Suey, Sam Ang, Sangad Montriekun and Phthanit Chittarutcha. The young lady to the extreme left is Miss Eiko Koga. (Photo by P.N.P.)

British Need Tanks

Transocean

ANKARA, February 19.—The fact that Britain tried to send war material by a convoy through the Mediterranean to Egyptian ports particularly tanks, was explained by Anglo-American circles here as indicating that the British forces in Libya urgently needed tanks and anti-tank guns since the collapse of the British offensive in North Africa which must have caused a considerable shortage in such arms.

13,000-Word Telegram

Transocean

BERNE, February 20.—The longest telegram which the Geneva Central Office of the Red Cross for War Prisoners has so far received has come from Washington. It contains a list of Germans, Italians and Japanese who are interned in the United States. This radio message has over 13,000 words.

Thrilling Sea Voyage on Board Warship To Shonan Port Is Described by Writer

The famous novelist Tatsuzo Ishikawa, who is now a member of the Navy Press Corps, on Shonan Island has sent here a vivid description in diary form of his experiences during a cruise on board a Navy warship across the waters of the South Pacific to Shonan Port. It reads as follows:

February 00. Toward evening, I boarded a Navy warship that was lying at anchor in a certain harbor in the South Pacific. Although the sun was ready to set, it was still very hot on deck. I was invited to dine with the officers. Sake sent to the ship for the consolation of the crew was served. Upon going up on deck our eyes were greeted by the beautiful sight of millions of stars twinkling in the sky. I slept in a small bed in the Vice-Captain's poorly ventilated cabin; and before I knew it my body was soaked with perspiration.

February 00. At daybreak, the members of the crew began to scrub the decks and lift up the traps. The fleet was ready to leave port. As I entered the gun-turret, I found myself surrounded by instruments and machinery. The gunners were busily operating the innumerable levers. As soon as orders were given, the gigantic guns began to move smoothly, swiftly and noiselessly. The entire turret with its mighty guns seemed to be the symbol of a highly-developed science. At the stern of our warship, a Navy plane was seen roaring ferociously on the catapult.

During the morning hours, a report arrived informing us of the attack on the then Wake Island by a large American fleet. The officers were quite worried; but in the evening, another report came telling us that the Japanese Forces had succeeded in driving off the American fleet. At the dinner table, the Vice-Captain said, "This was a feat more marvelous perhaps than the occupation of Wake Island itself."

Later in the day, a sub-officer guided me through the engine room of the ship. It was terribly hot inside. The temperature was 60° Farenheit. The staircase, the pipes, the railings everything there was so hot that I could not keep my hands on them for long. In addition to this, the noise in the room was deafening; and the members of the crew were speaking to each other by signs. The burning crude oil gave off a white hot blaze. The whole scene could have been called a scientific hall.

Then I went up on the bridge. This is the nerve center of the warship. The walls, ceiling, doors and posts were all oddly curved so that as many apparatuses and equipment as possible could be placed on the bridge.

Later, as I was sitting in a canvas chair on deck after dinner, chatting with the officers, a shrill trumpet blast pierced my ears. It was about seven in the evening, and the large sun was just sinking below the horizon. No sooner had the trumpet call been sounded than the members of the crew climbed up to the main battery like so many monkeys. I did not quite understand the situation and asked an officer what had happened. Pointing to the sky, he answered, "An enemy plane." As I looked up, I found a large warplane passing over our heads at an altitude of about 2,000 meters. Instinctively, I ran up to the bridge. The machine-guns and the anti-aircraft guns began firing. The next moment the enemy plane was seen emitting white smoke. The first shot from our ship, perhaps had hit the plane. Soon the smoke turned from white to black. With smoke trailing behind, the enemy warplane disappeared into the clouds. Then after coming out of the clouds, again, it finally faded out of sight into the darkening sky.

Chuckling, an officer told me, "It was a Dutch plane. It will drop into the sea before returning to its base in Surabaya." Then the officers sat on the deckchairs and resumed their conversation as if nothing had happened. A beautiful moon began to cast her pale rays over the vast ocean and the breeze was becoming cooler.

February 00. Today the fleet was due to arrive in Singapore. Early in the morning, our Navy planes started to scout the way into the port. The passage was not yet quite safe, so our fleet had to advance sweeping the sea for mines. As our ship neared Singapore, we saw huge columns of black smoke rising from the oil tanks on the island.

Toward noon, an order for anti-air attack was given. We all expected a fierce battle to begin, for eight planes suddenly roared out of the clouds. The gunners took aim, and others holding shells were waiting behind the gun. The formation of eight enemy warplanes came closer and closer; yet no command to fire was given. I experienced a thrilling moment of excitement and suspense. Then, to my wonder, a command to cease firing was given. The planes which we had believed to be enemy aircraft turned out to be those of the Japanese Air Forces. Had they been enemy planes, only God knows the end we might have met.

As the fleet neared Singapore Island, a large fortress said to be equipped with 40 c.m. cannons came into view on the right side of our ship. With each member of the crew at his battle station, the fleet advanced slowly. The main battery had been ordered to fire instantly if the enemy showed any signs of resistance. There was no relief for us until five o'clock, when the command of "Leave arms" was given. Then after long hours of tension, the members of the crew set to work on anchoring.

Meanwhile the fleet had arrived at the mouth of the Seletar naval port which was filled with all kinds of obstacles purposely sunk by the British to block the entrance of Japanese ships. On our right was the coast of Johore Bharu, thickly covered with green coconut groves, and on the left there were large military barracks where the numerous British soldiers already taken prisoner were swarming. Some of them were swimming stark-naked, and others were lying about idly in the garden. "What lethargic people! What shameless follows!" said disdainfully the officers on board our ship. On the roofs of the barracks and the internment camps, the Japanese soldiers were waving Rising Sun flags to welcome the fleet.

The Japanese warships dropped anchor off port near the place where the floating dock, long claimed to be the biggest in the Orient, had been sunk. Some cranes of the sunken dock were seen sticking out of the surface of the sea. They told of the glory that Shonanto once knew. Until some several days ago, this island had been the greatest and strongest British outpost in Asia. It had been claimed impregnable. Now we were entering this port with cigarettes stuck in our mouths.

Huge columns of smoke were rising from several places on the island, and flames were leaping forth from the petroleum tanks. The whole island was hushed. Out of the darkness appeared a launch which had come to take us to the wharf.

Kobe Notes

Extensive air defense maneuvers for Kobe and Osaka, differing from the civilian drills just ended, began on March 3 to last till March 6.

The maneuvers are for the purpose of testing the efficiency of the Home Defense Army and the Air Corps. Besides the Defense Army which will man anti-aircraft guns, search-lights and sound locators, several hundred planes will participate.

The Kansai branch of the Japan-Portugal Association of Tokyo has been established. The inaugural meeting was held on Wednesday, at 4 p.m. at the Hotel New Osaka, Osaka.

The following guests were registered at the Tor Hotel on March 3: Mr. G. Fust, Mr. B. de Hepperger, Mr. G. Imai, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Jahn, Mr. J. Kawanabe, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. de Lemoine, Mr. A. Lesourd, Mr. S. Matsuoka, Mr. N. Matsuoka, Dr. and Mrs. W. Prahl and two sons, Marquis Yorisada Tokugawa, Mr. Yoriaki Tokugawa, Mr. M. Toyoshima.

RESISTANCE USELESS, SAYS CHINESE PRESS

Paper Advises Chungking to Abandon Its 'Continued Resistance' Policy

In an editorial under the title "whither Chungking?" dated February 21, the Central China Daily News declared that the time has arrived for the Chungking regime to shed its fruitless "continued resistance" policy to which the United States and Great Britain are playing major roles, or face complete destruction at the hands of the Japanese Forces which have already deprived the Chungking regime of all outside support.

The editorial translated in full, reads:

The fall of Singapore has deprived the Chungking regime of all outside support. This is a fact which has become common knowledge to everyone. Chungking has reached the end of its rope and if she cannot wake up immediately, she will have no alternative except destruction.

Among the people in Chungking, many have been awakened. As early as the peace movement was first launched, these people have awakened but under the oppression of Chiang Kai-shek and his adherents, they were forced to support the "continued resistance policy." In private conversations between bosom friends, however, they have spontaneously discussed the problem, "why peace has not yet been restored." Living under the reign of the Dictator and being watched every minute by special police and spies, many young students who had openly discussed and talked about political affairs on the streets have mysteriously "disappeared" while many prominent scholars have become "suddenly sick" and are reported to be "recuperating" in unknown districts. It has been reported that many others have been sent to the frontier districts to do some kind of "investigation" work. Under such a situation, is there anyone who dares to say "no" to the Chungking regime? Now, the time has come for these people to rise and oppose Chungking's oppression. They will receive actual assistance, if they start such a kind of opposition and they should be urged by their conscience to do what they should do at the present time.

Thoroughly Poisoned

We cannot deny, however, that a small group of people in Chungking are still unawakened as their minds have been thoroughly "poisoned" by Chiang Kai-shek and his cohorts. But they cannot ignore the actual facts. They will soon see through the transparency of the false propaganda of Chungking. Soon they shall be awakened to the actualities.

Chungking's life is in the hands of Britain and the United States. Prior to the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, Chungking prayed day and night that the war between Japan and Britain and the United States would break out, so that it might attain its "final victory" in the new war. Chungking had boasted all the time that it has bogged down the Japanese troops and as a result, Japan was said to be unable to launch her southward advance. The Chungking regime prayed day and night that Britain and the United States should supply her with more arms and munitions so that it might launch a counter-offensive.

What is the actual situation now? As Chungking had prayed it, the war broke out on December 8, 1941. The result of the war, however, is far different from Chungking's expectations. Guam, Manila, Hongkong and Singapore have been occupied one after another by the Japanese Forces. In Borneo and in the Dutch East Indies, the Japanese troops have already effected successful landings and are pushing forward smoothly. In Burma, the Japanese offensive is making rapid progress and the fall of Rangoon is a matter of a few days. It is not necessary to discuss the collapse of the British and American navies in East Asia as important capital ships as the Prince of Wales and the Repulse were sunk in the early stages of the war. Chungking depends upon Britain and the United States, but the strength of Britain and the United States is very weak as proved by the developments of the war in the past two months. What else can Chungking say?

No Reason for Favor

As a matter of fact, Britain and the United States have no reason to show any special favor to Chungking. They assisted Chungking to fight not because they approved of the so-called policy of "continued resistance" but because they wanted Chungking to sacrifice the Chinese for their sake. When Chungking lost one province after another, and when one regiment after another of Chungking's troops were killed, she appealed to Washington and London for assistance.

We have heard much talk of British and American assistance. Actually little has been done to help Chungking. Although small sums of loans were extended to Chungking and small numbers of out-of-date airplanes were sent to Chungking, Britain and the United States extorted much from Chungking in return.

Furthermore, Britain and the United States restricted the right of Chungking to make use of such war supplies and it was reported that they were to be used against a certain party only. The small amount of assistance received by Chungking was, therefore, a reward for its betrayal of the Chinese nation.

After the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, Chungking received another loan. Why is it that Britain and the United States were so quick in granting this loan this time? Why is it that some time ago when Chungking appealed over and over again for assistance, Britain and the U.S. were slow to respond? An analysis of this situation will make the real condition clear.

The fall of Singapore has shattered Chungking's dream of clinging on to Britain and the United States. The Chungking regime has come to realize that Britain and the United States are unreliable as they themselves are finding it difficult to protect their own interests. Even if Britain and the United States were sincere in giving assistance to Chungking, it has been generally realized that they cannot do much as Burma will soon be taken by the Japanese troops.

The only international route connecting Chungking and the outside world has been closed. Chungking's so-called "continued resistance" has resulted merely in the loss of territory and the sacrifice of troops. There is no "final victory" to speak of. Furthermore, following the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, Chiang Kai-Shek and his sycophants and hangers-on have openly supported Britain and the United States, and they are now offering resistance not for the interests of China but only for the interests of Britain and the United States. They have out of expediency, forgotten the aggression of Britain and the United States in China and in East Asia and have also forgotten the fact that they themselves belong to the Oriental race.

They are only harming the people's true interests as they are merely concerned with the preservation of their private fortunes amounting to over $400,000,000. They are driving the people to sacrifice their lives for the aggressors, who have oppressed and exploited China for years under the special privileges contained in the unequal treaties. The crime of the Chungking regime is never to be forgotten by the Chinese nation.

Descendants of First Emperor

The Chinese people are descendants of Huang Ti, the First Emperor of China. Chinese blood should not be shed for the aliens. Chiang Kai-shek and his sycophants want to destroy China as much as the Chinese people want to save China. All sons of Huang Ti know that we belong to the Orientals and should realize the fact that our country is in East Asia. They should know also that China has been very weak in the past one hundred years as a result of the aggression of Britain and the United States.

They are only two alternatives for Chungking. One is destruction if it does not awake soon enough and the other is to join the National Government so that we all may tread on the road to China's regeneration and that of East Asia. Which alternative will Chungking choose?

The decision must be made and made immediately. We cannot permit Chiang Kai-shek and his cohorts to lead China to destruction. We cannot be indifferent to see our people being dragged by Chiang Kai-shek and his cohorts and being forced to shed their blood for Britain and the United States, the aggressors in China and East Asia.

As we do not want to see the destruction of China, we must rise to save the country. All those who know that "continued resistance" is the wrong policy for the nation should rise together to overthrow the rule of brutal force of the Chungking regime, and all those who have been cheated and poisoned by Chungking must rise together to fight for the reconstruction of China and the emancipation of the peoples of East Asia!

ENEMY PLANES SINK OWN RESCUE VESSEL

Over 100 Women and Children Drown—Japanese Captain Gives Account

By the strange irony of fate, an enemy gunboat carrying many women and children evacuees from Singapore aboard, which was spared bombardment by a Japanese war-craft, was nevertheless sent to the bottom by the enemy air force, it was disclosed in a diary kept by the captain of a Japanese warship. Some interesting extracts from the diary are given below:

February 13: We were informed by our air units that a fleet of enemy vessels and warships were escaping from Singapore to Java through Banka and Berhala Straits.

As we proceeded toward the location given by the pilots, we encountered two enemy tankers steaming at full speed toward Java. We used only two shells in sinking these vessels.

Toward 5 p.m., we sighted another enemy vessel, a gunboat, but as we came nearer to the ship, I discovered through my telescope that the upper deck was crowded with women and children, and that the ship was sending out signals to that effect.

We held our fire as it was against our wish to attack a ship carrying innocent women and children. We immediately ordered the gunboat to come to a halt and I sent a messenger with orders to the enemy captain to have those on board transferred to life-boats.

Refused to Surrender

The demand was quickly refused with the result that some of my men insisted on firing, but since such a measure would be contrary to the Japanese Bushido spirit, I decided to hold fire for four hours and stand by until the transfer of women and children was completed. Thirty minutes passed but still no move was made by the enemy to comply with our demand.

Suddenly, we heard the drone of airplanes, and as we looked up, we saw five enemy machines overhead about to drop bombs on our vessel.

Fortunately, none of the explosives found their mark, but, instead, some scored direct hits on the enemy gunboat, sending over 100 women and children to a watery grave. Though it was their own fault, we cannot but express our sympathy over the tragic end of those non-combatants.

Cruiser Was Camouflaged

February 14: Toward 1 a.m., we sighted a large enemy cruiser skillfully camouflaged with rows of palm trees on the deck. As we started firing with the aid of our search-lights, the enemy cruiser fired back twice, but immediately afterward, our gunners scored hits and the ship was set ablaze. It sank a few minutes later.

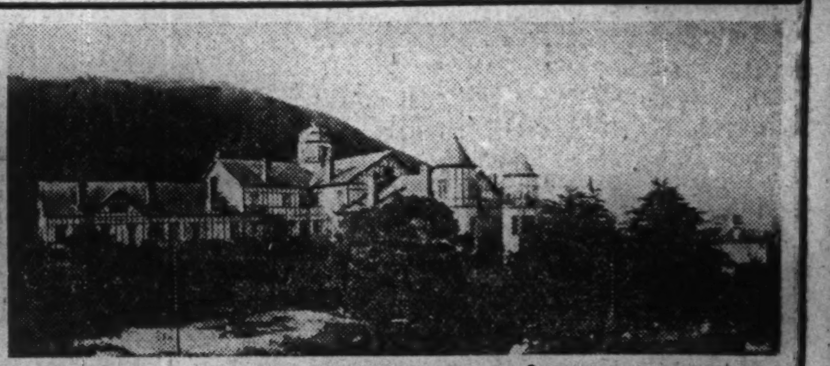
The surrounding sea was infested with mines and we blasted over 150 of them in a narrow area by machine-gun fire.

Reports of the sinking of enemy ships are steadily pouring in from other units of the Imperial Navy, which are pursuing the fleeing enemy craft.

February 15: Our prize today was not so good as we have sunk only one merchantman.

A report from another Japanese warship disclosed that it had cornered an enemy gunboat near the Banka Island, but that the crew took to their heels without firing back a single shot when the gunboat rammed against the

(Continued on Page 4)



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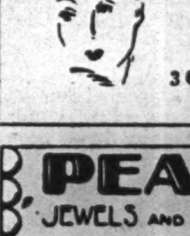

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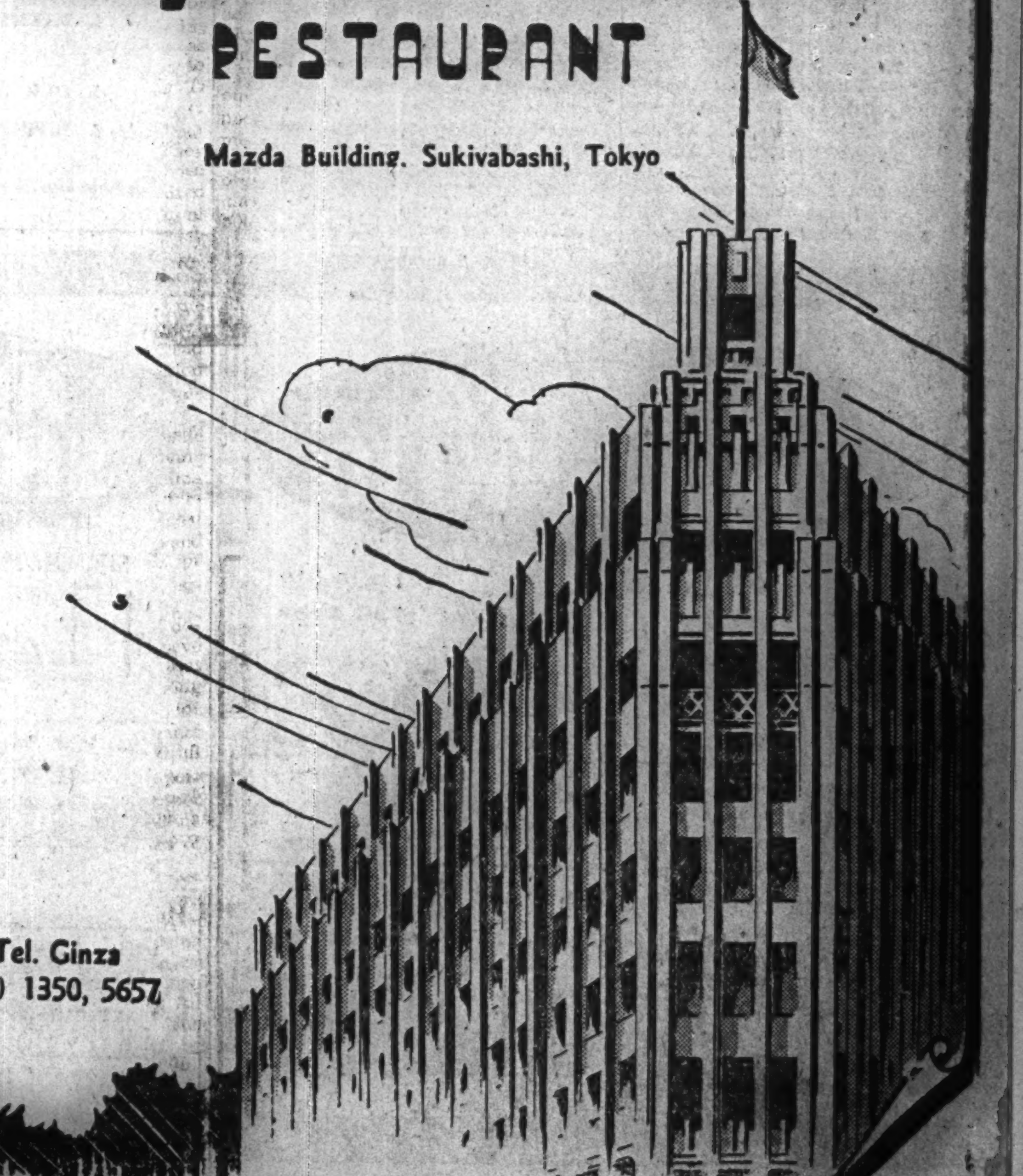

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MOVIE AND THEATER NOTES OF INTEREST

Pearl Harbor Bombing Spectacle to Be Released in Tokyo on Saturday

Faced with the forthcoming control of motion picture distribution, effective from April 1, there is a tedency of increasing the presentation of so-called stage attractions at the local cinema houses. This is regarded as a measure to cope with the contemplated monthly production out of dramatic films, which will be reduced to six a month by three producing companies.

At a recent meeting held between a liaison committee of the prefectural motion picture departments and the distribution company, discussions centering on the projected unified distribution of motion pictures from April were held in order to carry out the distribution smoothly. It is said that a Motion Picture Distribution Adjustment Council will be established jointly by the distribution company, exhibitors and Government officials concerned.

The individual distribution of dramatic films produced by Japanese concerns will come to an end when eight pictures are offered to the local market by the end of this month by the Shochiku, Toho, Nikkatsu and Shinko Companies, including "Sannin Shimai" (Three Sisters), "Ningendoshi" (Fellow-Men), "Shogun to Sanbo to Hei" (The General, Staff Officer and Soldiers), "Midori to Daichi" (The Big Earth of Green), and "Haha yo Nageku Nakare" (Don't Worry, Mother). Commencing April, the pictures will be released through the new unified distribution organ, namely, the Motion Picture Distribution Company. Those which will be distributed by the new system will be 11 in number, including "Chichi Ariki" (I Have Father), "Kancho Imada Shisezu" (The Spy Still Lives), "Dai Goretsu no Kyofu" (Terrors of the Fifth Column), "Nankai no Hanataba" (A Bouquet of the South Sea), "Boro no Kesshitai" (A Death-Defying Unit on a Watch-Tower), and "Yama Sando" (The Mountain Approach to a Graveyard).

The newly approved culture features by the Education Ministry include "Kanton Koboshi" (The History of the Rise and Fall of Canton) by the Asahi Shimbun, "Tatakau Heidan—Chosa Sakusen Kiroku" (Fighting Corps—The Record of the Changsha Operations) by Nichiyei, "Yuki to Heitai" (The Snow and Soldiers) by Manyei, and "Sensen Nimankiro" (The Battle Line of 20,000 Kilometers) by Nichiyei.

As a part of the undertaking in celebration of the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Manchoukuo Empire, the Manchuria Motion Picture Association has enlarged the "film library" at its branch office in Tokyo, where 11 newly-produced culture films were housed recently for local release. The leading arrivals are "Fuyu no Manshu" (Manchoukuo in Winter,) "Mansenshi Sora no Tabi" (An Air Tour to Manchoukuo, Chosen and China), "Yuki to Heitai" (The Snow and Soldiers), "Fuyu no Kaitakuchi" (The Cultivation Land in Winter), "Hokuman no Hakkei Rojin" (The White Russians in North Manchuria).

The devastating bombing of Pearl Harbor by the Japanese Naval planes at the outset of the war of Greater East Asia War has been edited by the Japan Eigasha recently as a news reel under the title "Hawai Kaisen" (The Seabattle at Hawaii), and will be released from Saturday at the Hogakuza, Taishokan and Musashinokan simultaneously.

The granting of the first prize offered by the Board of Information for the encouragement of the healthy development of the motion picture industry will take place at the Imperial Hotel on March 11 when one scenario and three pictures selected by the Japan Motion Picture Magazine Association will be awarded the prize with letters of commendation. They are "Yuki" (The Snow) by Akira Kurosawa, "Nippon Eiga no Uta" (The Song of the Japanese Motion Picture) by Kazuo Fuji, "Toda-ke no Kyodai" (Brother and Sister of the Toda Family) by Shochiku, and "Sora no Shonenhei" (Young Heroes of the Air) by Geijutsu Eiga.

The Education Ministry is now urging Japanese producers to produce films which will contribute to the healthy entertainment of the young generation. An official investigation reveals that of the production last year, those decided unsuitable for showing before children under 14, increased by seven per cent as compared with the previous year.

A party of screen players of the Toho Eiga left for Chosen recently on the first location for the scenes in "Boro no Kesshitai" (A Death-Defying Unit on a Watch-Tower), a dramatic picture to be produced jointly by the Toho and Korai Eiga companies with the support of the Government-General of Chosen.

Of the 98 applicants for motion picture projector operator licenses, who took an official examination held recently by the Metropolitan Police Board, 38 persons, including four women, were granted licenses.

The Tokyo Chuo Gekijo has arranged a special performance commencing March 12, to be devoted to the showing of historical screen plays such as "Sonno Sonjuku" (The Loyalists and a Village School), "Omura Masujiro" (Masujiro, the Hero of the Meiji Restoration), and "Yedo Saigo no Hi" (The Last Day of Yedo).

The Teitoza, a motion picture theater in the Shinjuku amusement district, will present a special program of vaudeville performances today and tomorrow. All member players of the Yoshimoto Amusement Enterprises will appear in dramas, music and dances.

The member companies of the Japan Eiga Boeki Kyokai, which had been planning the unification of foreign picture distribution to meet the new situation and contribute to national culture, have decided to establish a foreign picture trading company as a result of obtaining understanding on the part of the Board of Information, the Ministries of Finance, and Commerce and Industry.

The newsreels, which will shortly be shipped to Thailand and French Indo-China by the Japan Eigasha, will be featured by "Shingaporu Kanraku" (The Fall of Singapore), and "Rakkasanbutai Serebesu Kishu" (A Surprise Attack by Japanese Parachutists at Celebes).

In view of the success and popularity achieved through the release of Japanese dramatic pictures and newsreels in French Indo-China recently, the Japan Eigasha is now speeding up the completion of the French Indo-China version of four films, namely, "Sakura no Kuni" (The Land of Cherry), "Kibo no Aozora" (The Blue Sky of Hope), "Atarashiki Tsuchi" (The New Earth), and "Tokyo no Josei" (Women of Tokyo), in addition to a series of culture features.

Yutaka Mafune's story "Yamasando" (The Mountain Approach to a Graveyard) has been adapted to the screen by Tsutomu Kitamura, who wrote the screen version under the same title. The picture, to be directed by Koji Shima, will be produced in the near future by the Daiyei, the second dramatic film producing organ. The important roles have been assigned to Koji Nakada, Yachiyo Yoshida, Chiyeko Murata, Haruko Sugimura, Hikaru Hoshi and Kyoji Sugi.

In view of the importance of motion picture education among school children, four official inspectors have been appointed special censors for approving films suitable for the classroom. The approval committee now consists of 24 officials. The new inspectors are Keiji Ishimaru, Keiichi Hisao, Yei Nishizaki, and Kazuo Kinoshita.

Kabuki Dance Featured

Two of the leading Kabuki actors—Kikugoro and Uzayemon—appear together in a posture dance number at the Kabukiza this month as shown above. Kikugoro takes the female role of Okaru and Uzayemon that of Kanpei, both well-known characters in the drama of "The Forty-Seven Ronin." The current performance is specially given in conjunction with the 50th anniversary of the death of the famous Uzayemon XIV, father of the present Uzayemon.

What of the Rialto?

By Tsunejiro Amakata

The fall of Singapore will be dramatized by Toku Goda, a well known playwright, and will be staged simultaneously in Tokyo and Osaka in May, when it will feature the program at the Kabukiza in the two cities, says the Asahi. In Tokyo, Ennosuke Ichikawa will play the title role, while Jusaburo Bando will be the star player in Osaka. It is said the theme of the drama will be taken from a letter written by a Japanese, long a resident in Singapore, which was read by Kiwao Okumura, vice-president of the Board of Information, at a meeting held in Osaka last month in celebration of the glorious victories of the Greater East Asia War. Included among the audience were Mr. Goda and Mr. Shirai, director of the Shochiku Theatrical Company, who, deeply moved, decided to dramatize the story based on the letter. This letter tells of the life and activities of the Japanese residents on the island.

According to statistics released by the drama censors of the Metropolitan Police Board, applications filed last year for permits for the presentation of dramas aggregated 3,081, of which 2,814 plays were approved for public performance, including 264 old plays, 1,634 new plays, 671 comedies and 512 others. This is an increase of about 30 per cent compared with those filed in 1940 when the number totaled 2,375 of which 2,184 were approved. Ten themes including "Chi" (Blood), "Oyoshi Sama Shigure" (A Love Affair), and "Sora no Hanayome" (The Bride of the Air), were flatly rejected this year.

With the return of Takeo Kawai, the Shimpa Theatrical Troupe is scheduled to play at the Meijiza next month. Kawai, a veteran actor and particularly famous as a female impersonator, had been forced to retire from the stage for the past three years owing to weak health. The resumption of his stage activities is now being keenly watched by his admirers as well as the average play-goers.

For the first time since its organization in the autumn of 1939, the Shinsei Shimpa dramatic group will visit Manchoukuo in the coming summer to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Manchoukuo Empire. Most of the members of the troupe, numbering about 50, will comprise the touring party, and will be headed by Shotaro Hanayagi.

The dance hall of the Teitoza building in the Shinjuku amusement district, which is now under reconstruction for use as a theater, has been christened the Teitoza Engeijo. The name was selected from a prize contest offered to the theater-going public by the Takarazuka Theatrical Company, which owns the theater. It is reported that 3,454 people entered the contest.

The 53rd performance of the Gekidan Todo, the juvenile modern-school dramatic troupe, is scheduled to be presented for two days at the Yurakuza on March 28 and 29 respectively. A four-act drama adapted by Shichinosuke Yamamura from an Italian novel will be staged under the direction of Hiroshi Miyatsu. The Todo also plans to play at the Kokumin Shin Gekijo toward the end of April when the Japanese version of Goethe's Faust is promised to be presented.

To raise military relief fund, the Japan Dance Federation will hold a special performance at the Hibiya Public Hall at 12:30 p.m. on Sunday when Mitsugoro Bando, noted Kabuki actor and dancer, and a dozen other celebrated dancers will participate in a program consisting of 14 classical Japanese dances. The feature offering will be "Ume no Haru" (Plum Trees in the Spring), in which Mitsugoro will take the leading role.

Altogether 21 plays have been selected out of those staged in Osaka during January and February this year for the Osaka Mayor's prize, which was instituted recently in order to encourage theatrical activities in the Kansai district. The Osaka Theatrical Amusement Association will carry out the final selection by the middle of this month when the prize will be offered to the first winner.

Rokunosuke Bando, one of the popular young Kabuki actors, in recognition of his distinguished stage work, has been promoted to the "nadai" or senior status in the list of the legitimate actors of Kabukidom. Rokunosuke has been trained under the guidance of Uzayemon Ichimura, veteran Kabuki performer. He is now being introduced to the theater-goers in his promoted capacity in the third play on the current matinee performance at the Kabukiza.

The Geino Bunka Remmei has decided to send 20 groups of stage entertainers to the Kwantung Leased Territory this year to comfort Japanese soldiers at the various camps there. Preparations have started for organizing this first party of players, who will leave Tokyo before the end of this month.

The departure of Shizue Fujikage, noted dancer, and her own group of dancers for Manchoukuo which was planned for early this month, has been postponed for the time being.

Taking advantage of the birthday of Her Majesty the Empress, more than 1,000 students of various Girls' High Schools in Tokyo will join in a grand musical procession which will be held tomorrow under the auspices of the Tokyo Municipality. They will assemble in front of the music hall of Hibiya Park at 11 a.m. and will proceed to the plaza of the Imperial Palace via Ginza, Kyobashi and the City Office.

Haruo Toyama, popular singer of the Columbia Gramophone Company, joined a party of vaudeville performers, who left Osaka at the end of last month for Manchoukuo to make an extended tour there for 50 days to cheer Japanese soldiers stationed in North Manchuria.

Enemy Planes Sink Own Rescue Vessel

(Continued From Page 3)

island. The cabins of the deserted ship are said to have been full of women's pictures and creams.

Other units of the Imperial Navy reported that they repulsed an enemy fleet trying to escape from the trap in Singapore port. We were thinking that the fall of the fortress would be but a question of hours when the news of its unconditional surrender was relayed to us.

February 16: Toward dusk, we spied a small craft speeding away from Singapore. It was captured a few minutes later, but the ensuing few minutes gave the officers and men aboard this warship a hearty laugh.

Too Hot For Them

There were two British officers on board, one a captain and the other, a commander, who explained that the activities of the Japanese Navy and Air forces are so intense that it was absolutely unsafe to evacuate on large ships. Hence, they picked the small boat with the hope of eluding the dragnet spread by the Japanese Forces.

February 17: At 10 a.m., we captured an enemy destroyer carrying a certain number of land forces. We were told by the enemy officer in charge that two other destroyers which left Singapore on February 13, were sent to the bottom by Japanese warships.

February 18: We noticed an enemy torpedo-boat speeding in our direction, ostensibly ready for an attack. After one shot, however, the enemy surrendered, hoisting a white flag atop its mast.

We had another laugh when the captured crew explained that they did not know that Singapore had fallen into the hands of the Imperial Forces, adding that they mistook our ship for a Dutch Navy vessel.

NAZI DOCUMENTARY FILM IS COMING TO HOGAKUZA

Photoplay Shows Details of 6th Nuremberg Congress and Fuehrer

Why Germany rose to its present height is graphically described in "Triumph Des Willens," a German motion picture, which will be released at the Hokakuza beginning March 7. It is a documentary film depicting the strength and power of the Nazi domestic structure.

Directed by Leni Riefenstahl, that famous woman director who made the picture "Festival of Nations" showing the various events of the Berlin Olympic Games, "Triumph Des Willens" is superb in every department of motion picture making.

Mobilizing nearly 30 cameramen, Director Riefenstahl has succeeded in recording photographically the 6th Nuremberg Congress when representatives of the Nazi Party assembled to hear the Fuehrer Hitler expound the ideals of the German nation. The picture opens with the arrival of Chancellor Hitler at the convention city in a Lufthansa airliner and the tremendous ovation given him by the delegates and the citizens of that city.

As the convention progresses, each of the important leaders of Germany is introduced and the picture ends dramatically with the closing address by the Fuehrer.

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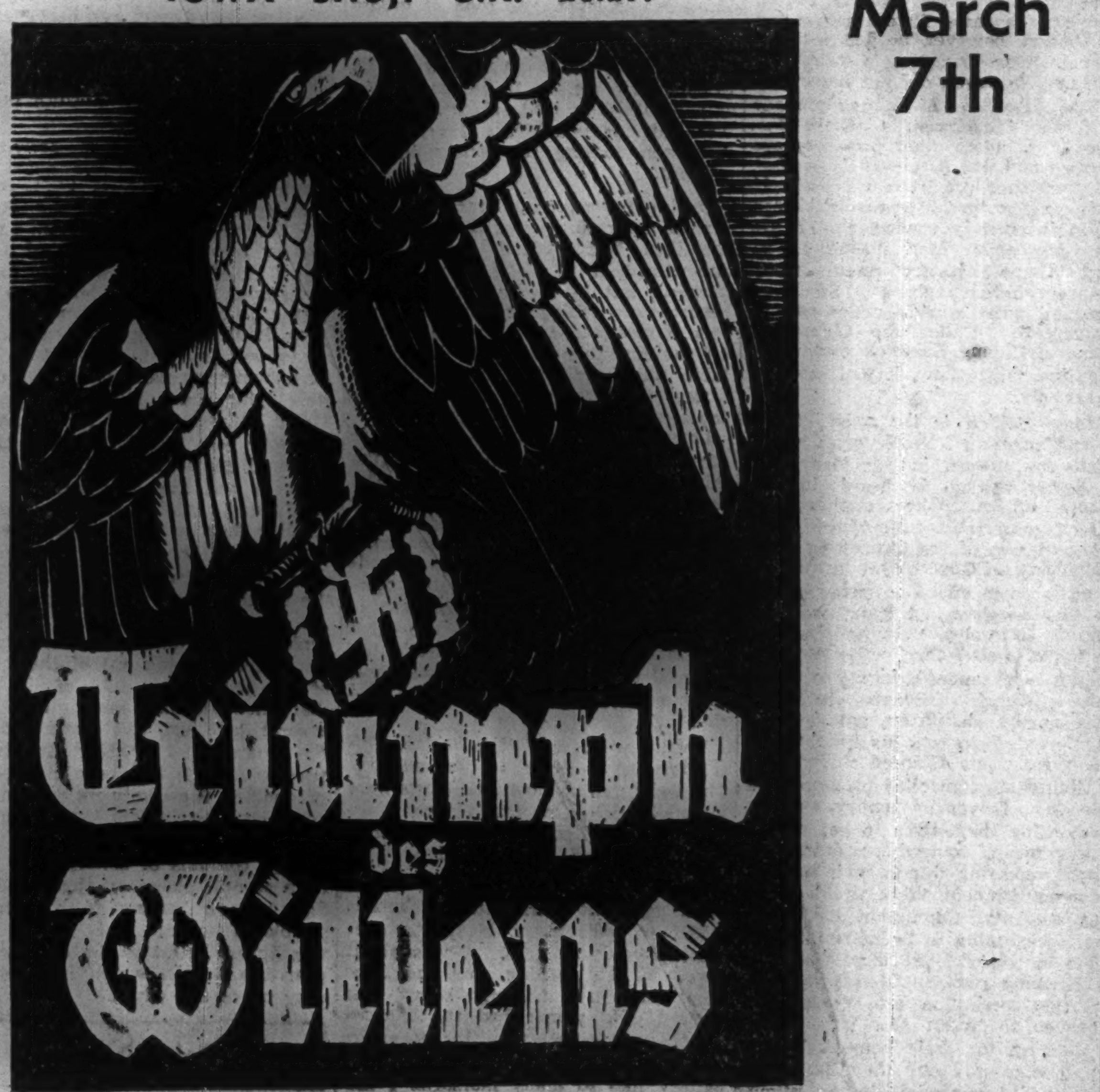

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STATE MANAGEMENT OF POWER COMPLETE

Power Resources of Southern Regions to Be Developed After Inquiries

State control on electric power may be considered completed, on the whole, with the establishment of nine distribution companies throughout the country, Yoshizo Ikeo, president of the Japan Electric Generation and Transmission Company, stated Tuesday following his arrival in Osaka.

Interviewed at the Osaka branch office of the Japan Electric, Mr. Ikeo said:

"Yes, we have completed inquiries on certain aspects of the problem of developing the electric power resources of the southern regions but there are other aspects we have yet to study. The question that must be tackled first of all is that of formulating a comprehensive program for such development. Power stations destroyed by the enemy in retreat must be repaired or restored, while power resources must be developed in accordance with demand. We must guard against making frivolous remarks such as that 500,000 kilowatts of power can be obtained in such and such a place. It seems there are many small-scale Diesel power plants in the South but if they can be made to function soon, then Diesel-generation will do quite well.

Rates Still Pending

"I haven't heard any detailed account of the power charges question pending between the Japan Electric and the distribution companies and I don't know when it will be settled. The rates must be so fixed as to be convenient for the Japan Electric and also beneficial for the operation of the distribution companies. The Electricity Board, therefore, is pondering on the matter with extra care.

The nine distribution companies are to be established in various parts of the country as from April 1. This may be considered to mark the completion, on the whole, of the State control on electric power. The only question remaining is, whether we can be satisfied with the structure and organization of the distribution system when it is actually ready to operate. Whether the system will work or not will depend, however, on the manner in which it is operated. Both the Japan Electric and the distribution companies must work hand in hand to assure the smooth working of the new system. I cannot say yet whether there will be appointed a committee for liaison between the Japan Electric and the distribution companies. It is likely, however, that the personnel of the two groups will be made interchangeable. I think it would be highly advisable to have both the directors and employes shift from one to the other at need.

Branches to Be Set Up

"Under the arrangement for the second series of investments of distribution facilities by the power companies, branch offices are to be established for the Hokuriku, Hokkaido and Shikoku areas. Their managers will be appointed in May. Naturally, the managers will be chosen from among the directors and this will make it necessary to increase the number of directors at the plenary session of shareholders. I can't say how many there will be. Perhaps some men will go from the Japan Electric to the newly-established distribution companies.

"It will be our endeavor to obtain adequate supplies for power plant construction so that new power resources may be developed without hitch. We are assured that there are labor and funds enough for smooth carrying out of the program."

Scrap Iron Shortage Halts Boost in Output Of Steel in America

The United States, on which Japan used to depend for much of its scrap iron supplies, is now suffering from shortage of scrap iron and manganese, according to a Domei report from Buenos Aires dated March 3. Although for a time steel manufacturing in the United States advanced as much as to 98 per cent of total capacity, the advance has stopped lately and a recession to 97 per cent has taken place. The main reason for this retrogression lies in the shortage of scrap iron. Experts expected an increase of 300,000 tons of scrap iron supply by removing the price control over imported scrap but even with such an increase it would hardly cover more than one per cent of the consumption for the current year, which is put at 60,000,000 tons. The United States produces only 50-60 per cent of the manganese it needs for manufacturing steel plates. It is doubted whether the country can obtain sufficient supplies of this metal from Latin America for all the import contracts that exist.

U.S. GOLD HOLDINGS DOWN OWING TO WAR

White House Has Stopped Publication of Gold Trade Returns

Growing dependence of the United States and its Allies on the Latin American supply of national defense materials has recently caused an abnormal tendency in gold holdings of the American Government which had continued to swell for the past ten years at an accelerated tempo, according to the International Economic Weekly. The gold stocks decreased by $60,000,000 since early November last year, about one month before the War of Greater East Asia broke out.

Despite the aggravating international situation, especially in the Pacific, which was foreshadowed by the bad development of the Japan-America negotiations, an upward curve of gold holdings of the United States Government was seen until the end of last October. With the beginning of November as a turning point, however, the flattening-out trend appeared in the curve and finally in the middle of November holdings began to drop.

U.S. Gold Tends Downward

Commenting on the problem, the Economist, London, interprets the appearance of the abnormal tendency as being very significant from the viewpoint of American economy, although the extent of the decline is not so remarkable. The magazine says, however, that this is premature as U.S. gold will move downward in the future, and continues:

"As a result of the American entry into the war, United States shipments to Latin America, the only free market left available, made a noticeable slump, while American purchase from South and Central America of important materials for its own requirements as well as for reshipment to the Allies, continued to increase contrastingly. Consequently surplus commodities from which Latin American countries had been suffering until last summer has disappeared suddenly, as if somebody worked magic. This is one of the reasons for which American gold is understood to have decreased.

"Another reason for the gold decline is the recent change of international trade unfavorably for the United States. Authoritative information concerning the movement of U.S. gold has not been available since last May when the White House ceased the publication of the gold trade returns. According to the announcement by the Argentine Government, gold flow into the republic from foreign countries for 11 months between January and October, last year, amounted to 190,000,000 pesos, which shows a sharp contrast to the outward shipment amounting to 11,000,000 pesos for the corresponding period of the previous year. This is a clear-cut proof that the trade relations between the United States and Latin American countries have recently been unfavorable for the former."

Arsenal of Democracies

Taking up the United States national defense industries in another article entitled "Wartime Programs of America," the International Economic Weekly reports that the United States, now an "Arsenal of the Democracies," was no match for Germany, France and England in the munitions industry several years ago. The announcement of the gigantic national defense programs and the appropriations of astronomical sums for them aimed at the camouflaging of this weak point, declares the journal.

Arms factories and shipyards were established in steady succession in America during the World War of 1914-18, but most of them closed down or shifted to peacetime industry after the war came to an end with victory for the Allies. Six Army and one Naval arsenals and a considerable number of shipyards succeeded in surviving until the national defense program was put into operation. Most of these survivers, however, were poorly equipped so that the term "laboratory for the munitions industry" was more suitable for them, according to the journal.

Despite the desperate efforts by leaders of the Roosevelt administration, continues the magazine, only 280 aircraft factories and 238 explosives factories were established under the defense scheme. The result, however, is far behind the schedule so that the Wartime Production Bureau has become the traget of criticism among economic leaders.

MINISTRY PLANS GIVING AID TO FISHERMEN FEDERATION

Aquatic Products Are to Be Controlled by Several New Agencies

Prompted by the desire to bolster the structure of the Japan Fishermen's Federation the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry lately promulgated the Aquatic Products Control Regulation. The regulation specified kinds of aquatic products to be controlled by new agencies planned to be set up.

Fresh fish is to be controlled by the Japan Fishermen's Federation, collection and sale of which will be conducted by fishermen's associations under its jurisdiction. Other aquatic products exclusive of fresh fish are to be controlled by seven or eight new agencies to be set up, made up of dealers handling the respective kinds of articles. Working plans for the founding of these agencies are being studied by the Foodstuffs Bureau of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry.

The new measure will not leave the Japan Fishermen's Federation unaffected, since the Federation hitherto enjoyed sole control of all aquatic products. Since the first founding of the Federation in November 1938 its business volume has shown successive expansion. The amount of fresh fish it handled exclusive of other products, amounted to ¥4,000,000 in 1939, to ¥8,000,000 in 1940 and to ¥15,000,000 in 1941. Amount of other aquatic products handled such as tangle, laver, dried cuttlefish and bonito amounted to ¥80,000,000 in 1941, while the total products handled by the Federation in 1940 reached the ¥430,000,000 mark.

The Aquatic Products Bureau of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry is known to favor the plan of bolstering the structure of the Fishermen's Federation, believing it to be the short cut for realizing expansion of output of aquatic production. How far the business will be taken out of the jurisdiction of the Federation into the hands of agencies composed of dealers by the decision of the Foodstuffs Bureau of the same Ministry, therefore, is a matter of vital concern for fishermen, says the Chugai.

PROGRESS EXPECTED IN SAVINGS CAMPAIGN

Public Cooperation Aiding in Financing War of Greater East Asia

Since the national savings encouragement campaign is expected to make remarkable progress owing to the redoubled cooperation of the general public in the smoother financing of the War of Greater East Asia, the Deposit Bureau of the Finance Ministry will subscribe to ¥2,500,000,000 of Government bonds and ¥350,000,000 of important corporate debentures during the 1942 fiscal year beginning on April 1, predicts the Miyako.

Although the problem is now being studied among Finance Ministry leaders, reports the paper, a final decision will be reached at a meeting of the Investment Committee of the Ministry which is scheduled to be held at the end of this month. People close to the Ministry understand that the total security investments of the bureau for the 1942 fiscal year will be fixed at about ¥2,850,000,000, but additional subscription to bonds and debentures will be made if postal savings swell more than expected.

Banks Amalgamate

Meanwhile, the Finance Ministry announced Tuesday that four commercial banks disappeared last month from financial quarters with steady progress of the bank amalgamation movement sponsored by the Ministry. The defunct monetary institutions are the Sennan Bank, Tsujibayashi Bank, Saraike Bank and the Kasei Bank. The Sennan Bank was absorbed by the 77th Bank, while others were merged with the Sanwa Bank.

On the same day the Finance Ministry released other data concerning the State revenues for the 1941 fiscal year as of January 31, 1942. Ordinary revenues were registered at ¥2,369,435,000 and extraordinary revenues at ¥2,602,810,000, totaling ¥4,972,245,000. Out of the ordinary income, taxes account for ¥2,131,967,000; revenue from stamps, ¥108,490,000; revenues from State enterprises and properties, ¥45,220,000 and receipts from the Bank of Japan, ¥23,287,000. Following are the detailed figures of tax revenues for the 1941 fiscal year as of January 31, 1942: (In ¥1,000. Minus signs denote decline)

	Jan. 31	Comp. with Jan. 31, 1941
Income taxes	1,007,999	— 22,059
Corporate taxes	311,538	299,346
Special taxes on divided interests	6,257	— 2,528
Special tax on foreign loans	4,795	— 85
Inheritance taxes	23,559	2,644
Building taxes	674	140
Taxes on mines	6,125	— 1,267
Sake taxes	222,345	43,673
Taxes on soft drinks	10,552	3,061
Taxes on sugar consumption	83,540	— 13,740
Taxes on textiles consumption	90,351	25,306
Oil taxes	9,454	— 6,609
Spe. articles taxes	95,063	15,224
Taxes on amusement and eating	103,338	14,837
Taxes on exchanges	16,591	— 7,837
Taxes on transfer of securities	1,815	— 1,030
Transit duties	17,739	661
Taxes on admission tickets	19,747	3,522
Custom duties	75,939	— 32,302
Tonnage dues	877	— 783
Taxes on issuance of convertible notes	9,780	3,059
Land taxes	16	— 3,878
Taxes on business profit	10,023	— 40,291
Capital interests taxes	74	— 6,914
Corporate capital taxes	3,049	— 11,519
Others	713	— 4,971

GENERAL MEETING VOTES OIL COMPANY EXPANSION

Ministry Approves Assets Of Four Departments Being Absorbed

Occasioned by the annexation of the petroleum departments of the Japan Oil, the Japan Mining, the Asahi Oil and the Nakano Mining, the structure of the Imperial Oil Company was expanded at the extraordinary general meeting held at the Industrial Club, Marunouchi, Tokyo, on Saturday.

The meeting approved the taking charge by the company, in accordance with Article 246 of the Civil Code of Japan, of assets of the abovementioned four companies, the revision of the article of organization of the company, and resignation and appointment of old and new officers.

Upon approval by the Finance Minister the company intends to make formal announcement regarding the assessment of the assets of the petroleum departments of the abovementioned four organizations which it will absorb.

Former directors, four in all, of the Imperial Oil Company tendered resignations in toto to the meeting which forthwith appointed a new set of officers including Ichizo Omura, former director, as vice-president, and a board of directors which includes former directors. The following were newly appointed directors:

Yoshio Ishida (formerly of the Mineral Oil Department of the Japan Oil), Takeshi Ikegami (formerly director of the Petro-Mineralogy Department of the Japan Oil), Takeo Honda (former director of the Imperial Oil), Kaoru Ono (Rear-Admiral), Torasaburo Tada (formerly director of the Japan Mining), Hakoji Uchida (formerly assistant director of the Planning Department of the Imperial Oil), Shokichi Yamada (formerly director of the Taiwan Mining Office of the Japan Oil), Toshi Sakakihara (formerly director of the Accounting Department of the Japan Oil), Tamizo Kimura (Vice-Admiral, and former director of the Imperial Oil), and Takeji Uyemura (formerly director of the Petroleum Department of the Japan Oil).

Amateur Makes Success of Hotel-Running Despite General Belief It's Impossible

Contrary to the general belief that the running of hotels is not an easy job and therefore not a wise way to make money, the uninitiated scored a success in the management of a hotel on the advice given by a veteran businessman, Ichizo Kobayashi, reports a recent issue of the Diamond.

The hotel in question is the Dai-Iti Hotel near Shimbashi Station, which is enjoying a remarkable boom. The success is attributable, according to the magazine, to the three conditions adopted in the management of the hotel; reasonable charges; improved arrangements as a modern hotel; and convenient location.

When the hotel was constructed in 1935 some 10,000 persons came up to Tokyo daily and most of these had to put up at either a Japanese style hotel or an American or European-plan hotel. Notwithstanding this, hotels in Tokyo did poor business at that time, the American or European style hotels suffering particularly. Foreign style hotels in Japan being poor imitations of those in Europe or America failed to appeal to Japanese tastes and accounted partly for the failure, high hotel charges accounting partly too.

In constructing the Dai-Iti Hotel all the above factors were taken into consideration. The management of the hotel succeeded in obtaining a convenient plot as site for the hotel.

To offer cheap rooms and meals to guests, the hotel had to be constructed at a low outlay. They succeeded in this respect, too, the building cost per tsubo being ¥220, which is one-fourth or one-fifth of the prevailing cost.

Lastly, as to the accommodations, no stone was left unturned. Namely the hotel can boast of the cheapness of charges, convenient location and good accommodation. In consequence, the hotel is enjoying an extremely prosperous business compared with other hotels in the capital, concludes the magazine Diamond.

JAVA WAR RESULTS STIMULATE BUYING

Profit-Taking in Evidence on Stock Mart As Trading Goes Zigzag

In favorable reaction to the news of successful developments at an accelerated tempo on the Java front, a strong buying sentiment, generally speaking, pervaded shippings and heavy industrials on the long-term market of the Tokyo Stock Exchange Wednesday. Other wares, however, took a zigzag course owing to the profit-taking operations on the short-term market.

In the long-term section, O.S.K. rose by ¥0.60, its new by ¥0.60, Ishikawajima Shipbuilding by ¥0.40, Uraga Dock by ¥0.60, Hakodate Dock by ¥0.20, Niigata Iron Works by ¥1.20, its new by ¥0.40 and Hitachi Iron Works by ¥0.20. A decline of ¥0.40, however, was seen in N.Y.K., and no change in its new, Ishikawajima Shipbuilding, new, Mitsubishi Heavy Industries and Toyo Steamship.

Tokyo Exchange, new, opened at ¥131.90 and closed at ¥131.30 in the morning session of the short-term market. The upward trend was seen for some time in the afternoon session, but the low quotation of ¥131.30 was marked when the session came to an end. A similar tendency was also noticeable in Kanegafuchi Spinning, its new, Teikoku Rayon and miscellaneous wares.

Closing quotations of major wares in the afternoon session of the short-term market are as follows: N.Y.K. ¥109.10, its new ¥93.40, Kanegafuchi Spinning ¥155.30, its new ¥99.70 and Teikoku Rayon ¥93.80.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

First Section

	Clos.		Mar.	Apr.
Fuji Spinning (50)	67.2	d .4	67.6	68.3
Do. new (25)	38.4	u .1	38.5	39.0
Kanegafuchi Spin (50)	156.1	....	....	158.1
Do. new (25)	100.6	u .2	101.0	102.1
Teikoku Rayon (50)	....	....	105.2	....
Do. new (37½)	....	....	95.0	98.5
Tokyo Rayon (50)	34.7	d .3	....	34.3
Toyo Rayon, new (50)	....	....	76.7	....
Ensuiko Sugar (50)	....	....	....	62.8
Second Section				
N. Y. K. (50)	110.4	d .4	111.1	109.5
Do. new (37½)	94.7	....	....	94.4
O. S. K. (50)	100.4	u .6	100.9	101.0
Do. new (37½)	85.4	u .6	....	98.7
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	82.5	u .4	....	83.0
Do. new (25)	54.6	....	....	55.4
Uraga Dock (50)	89.7	u .6	88.6	88.8
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	102.3	....	....	103.6
Steel Tube (50)	76.2	d .2	....	77.2
Third Section				
S. M. R. (50)	....	....	....	71.0
Japan Soda (25)	....	d .2	30.8	31.2

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices yesterday afternoon were:

Kogo 5%	106.65	106.65	106.65	106.65
Second 5%	106.50	106.50	106.50	106.50

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos
Tokyo Stock, new	132.3	132.4	132.2	131.3
N. Y. K., old	109.6	109.8	109.6	109.1
N. Y. K., new	93.7	93.9	93.7	93.4
Kanegafuchi Spin.	1558	155.8	155.8	155.3
Do. new	100.4	100.4	100.3	99.7
Teikoku Rayon, n.	94.4	95.4	94.0	93.8
Osaka Stock, new	72.5	72.5	72.5	72.4
S. M. Railway	69.9	69.9	69.9	69.9
Mitsubishi Heavy	101.9	102.0	101.9	101.9
Hitachi Works	75.9	75.9	75.9	75.9
Japan Steel Tube	75.6	75.6	75.6	75.5
Japan Oil	80.1	80.2	80.0	80.0
Japan Mining	61.8	61.8	61.8	62.0
Manchurian Ind	58.3	58.3	58.3	58.0

FEBRUARY BONDS ISSUE VALUED AT ¥986,000,000

Industrial Bank Survey Shows Items Concerned With China And Manchoukuo

Government bonds and corporation debentures issued during February this year numbered 53 items involving ¥986,000,000 according to a survey by the Industrial Bank of Japan.

The February issues represented an increase of 19 items in number, but a decline of ¥587,000,000 in value as compared with January.

Of the total February issues, corporation debentures and local bonds concerned with Manchoukuo and China accounted for 28 items representing ¥465,000,000, the bank survey revealed. Details follow:

February Issues of Bonds and Debentures
(Value in ¥1,000)

	February 1942	Comp'd with January, 1942	
Government bonds	500,000	Down	714,626
Local bonds	14,357	Up	13,392
Patriotic bonds	7,000	Up	7,000
Bank debentures	202,000	Up	33,222
Corporate debentures	193,575	Up	98,695
Manchoukuoan bonds	70,000	Up	10,000
Chinese bonds	—	Down	35,000
Total	986,932	Down	587,316

KAPOK IS MAJOR ITEM IN INDO-CHINA TRADE

With Increasing Demand for Fiber, Plant as Important As Manila Hemp

The Kapok fiber, indigenous to French Indo-China, along with the hemp fiber produced in the Philippines, Borneo and other southern regions, should not be overlooked in the mapping out of the fiber production increase plan to meet the rising demand in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere for fiber, states the recent issue of the Daimond in covering its production, transaction, exportation and utility.

Prey-Veng in Cambodia is the kapok-fiber producing center of French Indo-China and its distribution center is Phnon-Penh. The figure for the total output of the fiber in French Indo-China is not available due to lack of statistics. However, it is estimated, on the basis of the amount of its export, that the annual output reaches some 4,000 metric tons, of which 90 per cent is produced in Cambodia.

The Kapok fiber produced in Cambodia and other interior areas of French Indo-China is sent by Chinese resident merchants to Phnon-Penh, where kapok already in a state of "cotton" is purchased by Chinese to be sent down the Mekong River to Saigon. There is a market for kapok in Saigon.

In the market in Saigon the trade in kapok is almost exclusively monopolized by a few French firms, of which the biggest is Societe Commerciale Francaise de l'Indochine. This company runs the cotton-manufacturing plant in Cholon, where Annamese are working as factory hands at low wages. As in other fields of industries in French Indo-China, the influence of Chinese resident merchants and the dominating power of French capital cannot be made light of in the kapok cotton industry.

Important Export Item

In the past, kapok occupied an important position in the list of French Indo-China exports, ranking only next to rice, rubber and coal in the amount of foreign currencies it brought in. In 1933 the kapok exports amounted to 1,575 metric tons and in 1934 to 2,124 metric tons, drawing in foreign currencies equivalent to 482,000 pesos and 519,000 pesos respectively.

However, with the outbreak of the second European War the export came to an end because of the fact that kapok-importing countries were chiefly European. As a result, agrarian economy in the interior of French Indo-China came to be seriously affected. Thus, this country's cooperation with French Indo-China is urgently called for, for the sake of disposing of 4,000 metric tons of the fiber.

The fiber industry of this country is changed with a mission for opening new fields of utility for the fiber which hitherto has been used chiefly for the manufacture of bed-clothes in European countries and the technical skill of the Japanese is required to solve this problem, the article concludes.

JAVA FERTILE ISLAND WITH THRIVING CITIES

This Dutch Colony Has Good Climate and Abounds in Farm Products

Java where the Imperial Forces have recently made landings, is a longish island having an area of some 130,000 square kilometers. Although it occupies no more than seven per cent of the total area of the Dutch East Indies, it has a population of 42,000,000, equivalent to 70 per cent of the total population of the colony, and boasts the highest level of civilization in all the southern regions, according to the Nippon Kogyo.

A volcanic chain runs through the southern portion of the island, and most of the rivers take their courses to the north on which side is found a fertile plain. This accounts for the existence of numerous flourishing cities on the northern, rather than on the southern shores. The sun smiles on the island all the year round, nor does the length of day and night ever change. There is no dawn and no dusk. It is always summer in the island, but not unbearably hot, being cooled by the waters which wash the shores, and the winds which waft over the island continually.

Wealthy in Produce

The island abounds in deposits of gold, silver, iron, manganese, copper, tin, platinum, and mineral oil, while rice, sweet potatoes, beans, sugar cane, maize, tapioca, peanuts, tobacco, coffee, rubber, cinchona and other farm products are profusely produced. Java was called the dollar box for the Netherlanders who monopolized export trade of the island. Commercial relations between Java and Japan existed as early as 1609. In those early days Dutchmen had their headquarters in Bantum, later removing to Jacatra, now known as Batavia. Hence such words in the Japanese language as Jagatara Imo and Jagatara Kasuri by which Irish potato and imported fabrics respectively were commonly known in the Tokugawa period.

Before the outbreak of the present war as many as 4,000 Japanese resided in Java who courageously maintained their positions in defiance of vicious antagonism shown them by Chinese and others. Although there are 20 nominal native kings ruling in Java the actual control is in the hands of the Governor-General who is appointed by the Queen of the Netherlands.

Communications Good

Good railroads link important cities of the island, while other good roads criss-cross the entire face of the island, reaching out to mountainous districts, thus, assisting greatly in the development of agrarian areas. The Royal Airways Company, founded in 1928, shortened the distance between Java, Singapore and other centers of the Southern regions.

Batavia contains a population of 530,000. Being the seat of the Government-General, the city has many imposing government buildings, museums, club-houses, hotels, banks, churches, etc. making a beautiful sky line against the tropical sky at dusk. Surabaya the second largest city with a population of 340,000, is the commercial metropolis of the island, and shows great activities in the sugar export seasons. Bandoeng is the military city as well as industrial center. Semarang, situated on the northern shore, is next to Surabaya in importance as a trade port, exporting sugar, coffee and lumber.

Bill Clearings

March 4
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	171,498	126,168
Balance	33,942	18,298

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks, commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with Prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	131.3	— .60
N.Y.K., new, short-term	93.4	— .70
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	99.7	— .60
Yokohama raw silk forward	154.7	+ .04
Government bond, Kogo 5s	106.65	+ .05

PATRIOTIC SOCIETY PLANS NEW WORKS

Association Revenue Increases ¥560,000 Due to Greater Membership Fees

The Japan Patriotic Industrialists Association convened a meeting of secretaries of prefectural branches of the association on Tuesday at Tokyo for discussion of new undertakings for the fiscal year 1942, according to the Nippon Kogyo.

The total revenue of the association for the new fiscal year is given at ¥5,327,979, an increase by ¥560,000 over the preceding year which is attributed to increase in membership dues amounting to ¥580,669, and a revenue from the association's business undertaking amounting to ¥49,536. General subscription from supporters, however, shows a drop of ¥52,990.

Budgets are allocated as follows: ¥2,490,843 for enterprise expenditures, greater than the preceding year by ¥280,000; ¥1,248,500 for subsidies for provincial organizations and ¥293,270 as a sum to be refunded to provincial organizations.

Central School Founded

Principal projects outlined for the coming year include the foundation of a central school for the training of leaders of workers, scheduled to be opened on April 1, 1942, with an appropriation of ¥302,000; ¥124,859 for full-time secretaries to be stationed in provincial centers; ¥107,660 for covering expenses for conferences to be held, and ¥59,902 as expenses for maintenance of establishments for helping men seeking new employment.

Another noteworthy undertaking projected is the creation of about 20 model branch associations in various parts of the country. All the leadership, guidance and technology available will be freely extended by the central organization to provincial branches to this end. Through such model organizations it is hoped the rest of the provincial associations will be brought up to perfection of efficiency.

The draft budgets and projects scheme for the new fiscal year will be submitted for approval of directors at the meeting on March 6, to the councilors meeting on March 11, and to the trustees on March 13.

Bank of Japan Accounts

March 4
(In ¥1,000)

Note Issues	5,128,901
Over Issues	428,901
Deposits	556,594
Loans	649,533

THE NIPPON KOGYO GINKO
(The Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd.)
Established by the Japanese Government by virtue of a Special Enactment of the Imperial Diet.
Capital ¥200,000,000
8, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.
Nihonbashi—4, Tori 2-chome, Nihonbashi-ku.
Osaka—1, 5-chome, Korai-bashi, Higashi-ku.
Kobe—36 Nishimachi, Kobe-ku.
Nagoya—1, 3-chome, Hirokoji-dori, Naka-ku.
Fukuoka—80 Tenjin-no-cho.
Tohoku—32 Omachi, Fukushima.
Toyama—20 Sakurabashi-dori.
Hiroshima—87 Sarugaku-cho.
Hokkaido—1 Nishi 4-chome, Kita-sanjo, Sapporo.
Correspondents—In the principal cities at home and abroad.
Governor: Koichi Kawakami, Esq.
Vice-Governor: Seiichiro Arai, Esq.
Directors: Ryuzo Watanabe, Esq., Eizo Ueyama, Esq., Kenji Ito, Esq., Kisaku Matsushima, Esq., Kikumatsu Nakayama, Esq.
Auditors: Count Yoshinori Futara, Eizaburo Sugano, Esq., Keikichi Kataoka, Esq.
1.—Loans on the security of public bonds or debentures and shares, estates (Zaidan), specified land and buildings.
2.—Subscription and underwriting of public bonds or debentures.
3.—Deposits and safe custody of valuables.
4.—Discounting of bills.
Other Banking business sanctioned by the Minister of State for Finance in accordance with Ordinance.

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Capital, Paid-up ¥100,000,000
Reserve Fund ¥144,650,000
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TOKYO, THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1942

The Will to Win

The recent fall of Singapore constitutes an object lesson on the importance of the psychological and moral factors in war. The revelations concerning this point provided by the surrender of the stronghold also incidentally indicate pretty clearly what the final outcome of this present war will be. A practical demonstration of this sort naturally far outweighs the stream of unsubstantiated threats and promises, formerly brave but now become somewhat plaintive and apologetic, which pours out from Washington and London.

The basic facts are these: Although the campaign through the jungles of the Malay back country took seven or eight weeks, the actual siege and assault of the fortified island of Singapore took only five days. The defending force surrendered with an alacrity which caused some observers of a third Power to characterize it as an "abandonment." The surrendering army numbered 73,000 men, a formidable force under any circumstance and particularly in view of the fact that it occupied highly fortified positions against a comparatively small attacking army advancing in the open without benefit of protective cover. The capitulating army surrendered to the captors approximately 300 guns, 50,800 rifles, 2,000 machine guns, 200 tanks and armored cars, and more than 10,000 motor vehicles.

One powder magazine alone, measuring 65 feet square, was captured practically intact completely filled with ammunition. At the time of the surrender, two thirds of the warehouses in the harbor district were intact, some of them stuffed to the ceiling with rice and onions. Thirty oil tanks still remained filled with motor fuel. The headquarters of the commander were still unscathed and the telephone communications system connecting headquarters with all sections of the battle front was still in perfect running order.

The mystery is: With all this man power, arms, munitions, fortifications, food, and fuel, why did Singapore surrender so soon?

The British commander lists several reasons for his surrender, some of them quite reasonable and some not so justifiable. For instance, when he stated that the city was faced with a water shortage, the excuse seems plausible enough in view of the capture of the reservoirs by the Japanese Forces, but an inspection after the surrender showed that there was still ample water in the city to enable it to withstand a siege of considerably longer duration. When he stated that his men were exhausted by weeks of almost sleepless campaigning, it could be argued that the attacking force endured a campaign of at least equal length and hardship.

When the British commander stated, however, that his men were disheartened and discouraged by weeks of unbroken defeats and constant retreat with no prospects of a change in fortune, he came very close to hitting the core of the question. The real explanation of the surrender of Singapore is not to be found in the factors of material, but in the factors of the spirit. It was not that the British were physically unable to continue the fight; they simply lost their will to fight.

This explanation of the surrender of Singapore is not meant to taunt or disparage the fighting abilities or the bravery of the British soldier. We Japanese are glad enough that the siege ended as soon as it did and we are willing enough to be generous in our respect for a gallant foe who undoubtedly did his best. But the fact is, his best was not good enough. The lack was not in arms or man power, but in morale. The enemy did his best, but his best in the matter of morale was inferior to the morale of the Japanese.

The reason for the inferiority of the British morale is not hard to find. In fact, it may in a way even be a credit to the unconscious intelligence of the polyglot collection of men who composed the British army. Why should these men have maintained a sustained will to fight if they realized what they were being made to fight for? Why should an average Englishman not of the ruling class, who is a decent enough fellow, come half way around the world to defend a strange city when all it meant was the perpetuation of an unjust exploitation of millions of inhabitants of that part of the world? He was not fighting for his own home and hearth, but only for an abstraction called "imperialism". Why should an Australian throw away his life in Malaya while the defense of his own endangered country was being relegated to a subordinate place in the plans of the inaccessible "bigwigs" in London? And most of all, why should an Indian sacrifice his all to glorify the tyranny which had kept him a slave of an alien master for more than two hundred years? Naturally such men, no matter how conscientiously and courageously they tried, simply could not maintain the indomitable will to win.

In contrast, the Japanese soldier knew that his defeat would mean the ruin of his Empire with its glorious history of more than 2,600 years, while his victory would mean the fulfilment of his country's mission of helping all Asia to a happier and more abundant destiny. No wonder then that he possessed a will to win which his enemy did not have! No wonder that he could not help but win! The Japanese soldier had the strength of ten men, for he knew that his cause was just.

This difference in the psychological and moral factors—in morale—will play its part not only in Singapore but in the campaigns to come until the end of the war. Those who put their trust in guns and ships and forget the factor of morale will find that Singapore will be repeated time and again. Roosevelt and Churchill may still boast of the great productive capacity of their countries, but they will learn in time that contrary to the old saying, God is not invariably on the side of the heaviest battalions. Singapore stands as an augury of the final outcome.

GERMAN-ITALIAN FORCES ATTAIN BIG SUCCESS IN MEDITERRANEAN

General Rommel Continues to Enjoy Victory in Africa In Defeating Allies on Land, Sea and Air

By REAR-ADMIRAL LUTZOW

Military activity in the Mediterranean is centered around General Rommel. By his brilliant leadership he frustrated the plans of the enemy. The success he gained can only be measured if the preparations and intentions of the opponents, who believed in a decisive victory when they began their offensive, are taken into consideration.

What was the basis of the British hopes for victory? The occupation of Crete had given us a starting point for an attack upon the Eastern Mediterranean and Suez, from which we could direct effective air attacks against the British. We succeeded in hampering shipping in the Suez Canal considerably and at one time in locking up the Canal for six weeks.

This transfer of much of our armed strength to the Eastern Mediterranean entailed a weakening of our forces in the Central Mediterranean from which the enemy benefited who, by dispatching four battleships of the Queen Elizabeth class, gained a marked superiority. It could be foreseen that the British naval superiority would one day become dangerous for General Rommel, for it imperilled the German supply line to Africa, while it facilitated the sending of British supplies and meant a continuous menace to the position of the Axis Powers on the North African coast. Furthermore England and the British Empire made the utmost efforts to concentrate as much military strength as possible in North Africa.

Enemy's Plan

Not even Rommel could finally resist the British superiority on land, on the sea and in the air. The aim of the British was not only to repel Rommel but to drive him out of North Africa altogether. The enemy's plan, as he himself admitted, was of a far-reaching and daring nature. If Rommel was annihilated, nothing could prevent the British from conquering Tripolis. Britain's domination of North Africa would have been secured, and on reaching the African West Coast, they could have established a connection with the United States.

Italy was expected to collapse soon because of the British-American domination of the sea and of their powerful position in the Mediterranean. Through the Eastern Mediterranean and the Dardanelles, a way would have been gained to supply Russia effectively with war materials. In view of the altered situation Turkey would have been forced to enter into the war against the Axis, and the blockade of Germany would thus have been completed and tightened.

With such exaggerated hopes the British had begun their offensive. The British High Command wanted to make the Mediterranean the war theater, and to strike a decisive blow there. A great number of troops were concentrated near Sollum. Sea connections were believed to be firmly in British hands. Furthermore, the British had numerical superiority in the air.

Germany's Reply

On November 10, 1941, Churchill spoke of the Mediterranean with particular emphasis. The morale of the German sailors in the Mediterranean, he claimed, had been shattered by the constant British attacks, and the dispatch of a British airplane carrier had secured the domination of that sea for England. On November 11 and 12, England was still the master in the Mediterranean. But then came Germany's reply. German torpedoes sank the airplane carrier Ark Royal (22,600 tons), and seriously damaged the battleship Malaya (31,100 tons).

Churchill's words had removed the last doubt as to the British plans. He had made a mistake in believing that the Axis could send no additional forces to the Mediterranean. We could not know the strength of the enemy, but it was certain that he intended to attack us. The American press estimated the number of British troops at 750,000 men, the British press spoke of 16 motorized infantry divisions, several armored divisions and several thousand airplanes.

In view of this strong concentration of enemy forces, reinforcements for Rommel's army became urgently necessary. The German supply lines suffered above all from the attacks of the enemy starting from Gibraltar, Egypt and Malta. Malta in particular became the most important base of the British in the Mediterranean. The losses inflicted upon our traffic from the South Italian ports to Africa were serious and unbearable. The British preponderance at sea had to be abolished somehow. In view of the urgency of the task of conquering Malta, the fight against Britain's supply shipping in the Atlantic had to be relegated to secondary rank for a while.

Severe Blow

But the enemy had entered into the battle and had sent numerous submarines to the Mediterranean. The British forces in Gibraltar were to prevent the reinforcing of the German-Italian units by those operating in the Atlantic. From Malta German-Italian convoys were to be rendered impossible, while the squadron in Alexandria was to support the operations of the land troops in Cyrenaica. It was a severe blow for the British when shortly before the start of the offensive the Ark Royal was sunk and the Malaya put out of action. It had to be first learned whether these German successes could be ascribed to a lucky chance or to something more.

On November 18 the British Army opened the attack while in London and Cairo strategists were themselves out announcing at the top of their voices the premature news of Britain's victory. The British soldiers knew better how great their losses in men and material were. On November 25 the British Command had to admit the interruption of the tank battle in Cyrenaica. On the same day the Barham was hit and sunk by a German torpedo. There was no longer any doubt that the Axis had considerably increased its strength in the Mediterranean.

German-Italian air activity was chiefly directed against Malta in order to guarantee the security of the German-Italian convoys to Africa. The British Commander-in-Chief in Libya, Cunningham, wanted to give up the offensive on November 26, raising serious accusations against the British fleet and its lack of cooperation. He was right for he knew that the British fleet was no longer in a position to assist the land forces. Cunningham was demoted by Auchinleck, for in England nobody must utter any doubts or criticism of the fighting strength of the British Navy.

Decisive Defeat

Then a decisive defeat was inflicted upon Cunningham's successor by General Rommel. Rommel at first carried out a planned retreat to the West in order to join forces there. Hand in hand with the fighting on land, the attacks upon the British naval units, which were to prevent the arrival of German reinforcements, were continued. In the air the German-Italian blows were directed against Malta, the rear communications and the supply lines of the British. Malta was paralyzed and the British convoys could no longer travel safely from Gibraltar to Alexandria, as Churchill had boasted shortly before! The British naval units, continuously harried by the Axis forces, had to withdraw into the Eastern Mediterranean.

On December 14, two British cruisers became the victims of Italian torpedoes, and on December 19 a cruiser of the Leander class was sunk by a German torpedo. On December 18, Italian mosquito boats penetrated into the harbor of Alexandria and put the battleships Valiant and Queen Elizabeth (each 30,600 tons) out of action. Where are now the proud British battleships? There is no doubt that they are no longer the rulers of the Mediterranean. Without the support of the battleships, the position of the light British units became difficult. On December 19 the cruiser Neptune struck a mine and sank; another cruiser and three destroyers were damaged.

Remarkable Successes

The German-Italian air force, too, achieved remarkable successes. Their fight against the British sea power and the naval bases made it possible to dispatch reinforcements for General Rommel who could thus assert himself against the British troops and crush them by his superior leadership in a vigorous counter-offensive. We are filled with gratitude and are confident in our great general in Africa. With particular satisfaction we are thinking of his superior ability to concentrate all forces on one aim which has again led to such brilliant results.

The British plans in Africa have been frustrated by our brave African Corps. Fighting on the sea prepared and made possible the successes on land and we can proudly say, all our armed forces have fulfilled their tasks admirably.

Publications Received

Shisei Shuho; a weekly report on the city administration, No. 149 dated February 28, (in Japanese). Publishers, the Tokyo Municipality. Feature articles: the Celebration of the fall of Singapore, the 10th Anniversary of the Founding of Manchoukuo, and the Self-Supply Sphere of Vegetables in Tokyo.

Bulletin of the Tokyo University of Engineering, Vol. 10, No. 11, November, 1941 (in Japanese). Publishers, Tokyo University of Engineering; contains four articles, Simple Method of Calculation for the Characteristics of Alternating Current Generators and Examples of Simple Method of Calculation for the Characteristics of Synchronous AC Generators by Seigo Ozawa, Wave Elevation on Moving Media and on Consequences of Relativity of Rotation by Tokio Takeuchi.

A pamphlet containing the character and outline of Germany's economic mutual-aid system (in Japanese). Publishers, the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Gems of Truth

I will govern my life and my thoughts as if the whole world were to see the one and read the other.—For what does it signify to make anything a secret to my neighbor, when to God, who is the searcher of our hearts, all our privacies are open.—Seneca

* * *

Bashfulness is an ornament to youth, but a reproach to old age.—Aristotle

* * *

Command large fields, but cultivate small ones.—Virgil

* * *

Constancy is the complement of all other human virtues.—Mazzini

* * *

Charity gives itself riches; covetousness hoards itself poverty.—German Proverb

RECLAMATION PROJECT ADOPTED BY ARGENTINA

Foreign Immigrant Opportunities Not Ruled Out Entirely

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—Frontier regions of Argentina—northward to the Chaco, westward to the Andes, and southward to Patagonia—are to be colonized in a reclamation program costing 100,000,000 pesos, or about $23,200,000.

Thousands of families in congested regions find new horizons opening before them in a project that resembles land-grant days of the United States.

Argentina is fenced and developed in its central regions, but the fringes still await pioneers. The new National Colonization Law, not long ago approved by Congress, is the first of its kind in Argentine history. It means that Argentina has abandoned, temporarily at least, hope of large-scale settlement in the interior by immigrants. The war of ideologies created barriers several years ago. A compromise of "selected immigration" was adopted. Physical war itself ended this and now Argentines will undertake the task themselves.

Adopt Land Plan

In the words of the new law, which creates a National Agrarian Council, Argentina "will adopt a land plan, to populate the interior, rationalize rural development, subdivide the land, stabilize village life with working farm-owners and secure greater welfare for the agrarian workers."

There is nothing revolutionary in the policy. Everything is "according to the law," including expropriation, but it represents an honest attempt of Government and legislature in a two-fold program. First is to develop the great open spaces which lure foreigners. Second is to insure the domestic social fabrics by making agricultural Argentina a nation of many small farm-owners rather than of a few large-scale "hacendados."

Foreign immigrant opportunities are not ruled out entirely. The Council, for instance, may contract family groups from overseas and settle them on the terms conceded to nations. It will also contact the International Labor Office and similar organizations to secure suitable immigrants for colonization.

The National Agrarian Council is given great authority. It has its choice of Government territory and can expropriate estates of over 5,000 acres not in a rational state of production. Expropriation will also be possible when estate mergers on sales affect rural employment.

Arrange Financial Aid

There is to be preference for establishment of rural colonies. These must not be more than 20 and 250 miles from a market or port. The Council will arrange financial assistance and technical instruction, promote cooperation, and organize community life.

Applicants for land, either as colonists or separate holders, must be Argentines or foreigners with five years' residence. Farming families in the district under colonization will be favored. The number of foreigners for each colony will be regulated by percentage.

Allotments, decided by the size and ability of farming families, will include standard housing supplied by the Council. If the applicant wants his own style of house he pays the difference. The general rule is to pay 10 per cent cash down with cumulative amortization of ½ per cent and interest of ½ per cent.

Holding Can Be Hired

Those without cash can hire the holdings at an annual charge of 3 per cent for five years, after which they can take up the purchase scheme.

Until the colonists have paid half of the purchase price of their holdings they will be subject to official guidance in cultivation and marketing. Savings accounts are compulsory to insure financial service.

The National Agrarian Council receives 30,000,000 pesos, about $6,960,000, immediately to commence operations and an additional 70,000,000 pesos in annual instalments of 10,000,000 pesos. All five Councilors must be approved by the Senate.

The Council will have Federal authority and its own budget. Provinces will be favored who encourage farming colonies by improvements in communications and tax exemptions. The Council will absorb existing colonization departments and take charge of all technical education in agriculture.

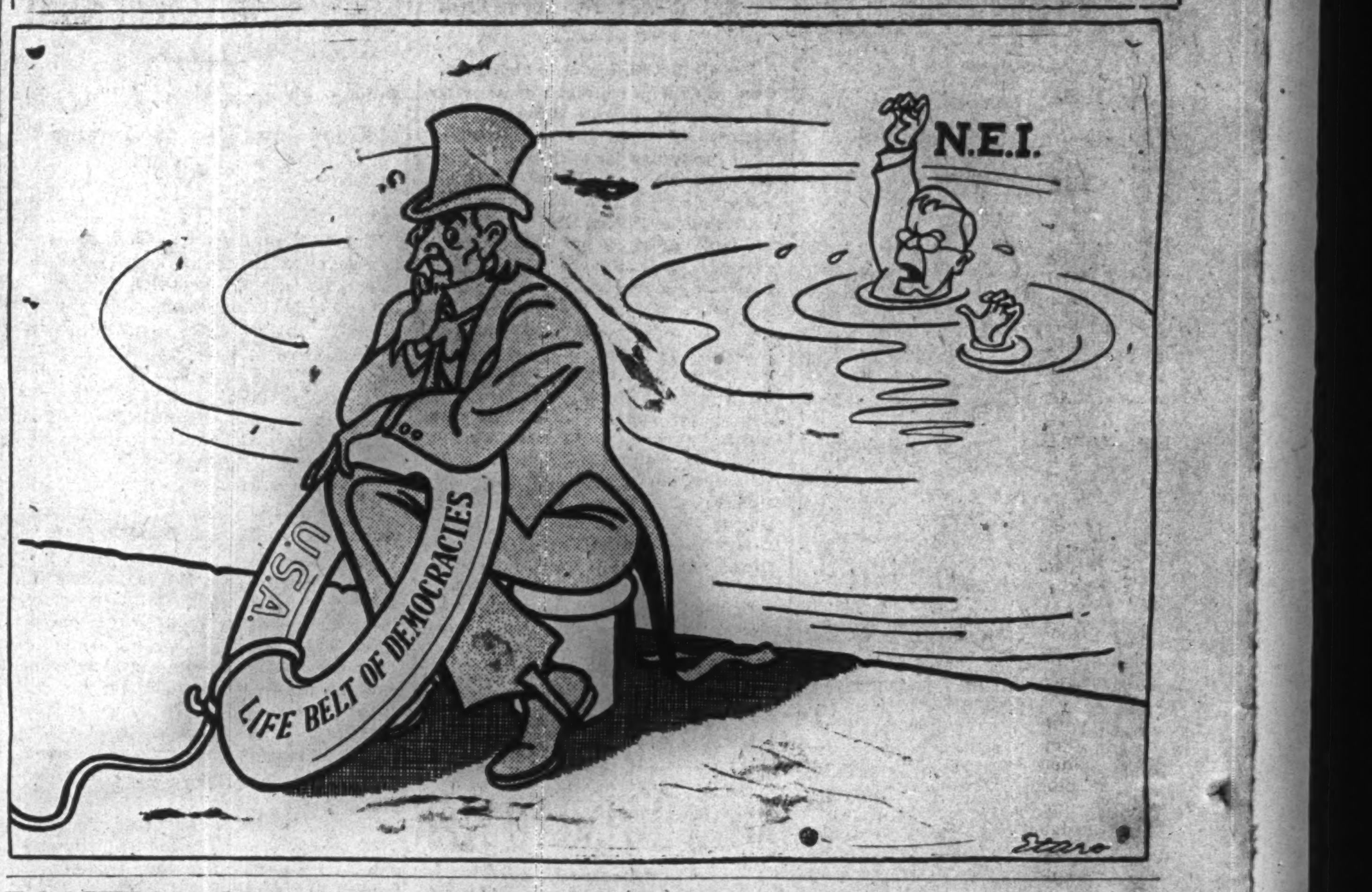
Pearls of Wisdom

The shortest and surest way to live with honor in the world, is to be in reality what we would appear to be; all human virtues increase and strengthen themselves by the practice and experience of them.—Socrates

* * *

That which is called dotage, is not the weak point of all old men, but only of such as are distinguished by their levity and weakness.—Cicero

No Response



POSITION OF MALAY REGION VITAL TO CO-PROSPERITY SPHERE IN ASIA

Peninsula Dominates World Market in Production of Rubber and Tin, Two Strategic Materials

By HIKARU WATANABE
Professor at Military Staff College

The Malay Peninsula occupies a vital position in the present world setup for the following reasons: (1) On its southern tip there is Singapore,—a military base and a focal point of world traffic, and (2) it is the largest supplier of two strategic materials—rubber and tin.

Excepting such international port cities as are backed by resourceful hinterlands as, for instance, New York, London and Shanghai, there are five places of greatest importance in world communications and in military terms—Gibraltar, Suez, Aden, Singapore, and Panama. So far as ocean transportation is concerned, the significance of Honolulu, Colombo, Malta and Burmuda looms large.

Most of these key points, however, have no sufficient hinterland and their importance is merely due to their respective geographical positions. But Honolulu, Colombo, and Singapore are different from others in that they have their own hinterlands, large or small. But the importance of the last named overshadows the other two which merely export local staples.

Starting Point

Not only is Singapore located on the so-called empire line of Great Britain extending from the homeland, via the Mediterranean and the East Indies, to Australia but it is the starting point of a branch line turning toward China. Little wonder that it has been the very center of John Bull's predatory activities in East Asia. Moreover, it is the distributing center of major staples not only from the Malay Peninsula but from the East Indies, the treasure house of the South Seas. By controlling the peninsula, therefore, Britain has been able to keep the Dutch colony under its wing and practically made it part of the British Empire.

So far as rubber and tin are concerned, Malaya dominates the world market. Exports of these materials in 1935 totaled 259,090,000 and 117,290,000 Straits dollars respectively. If these figures are compared with the total outgoings from the peninsula of 583,990,000 dollars, it is easy to understand the importance of Malaya as the producer of rubber and tin.

Rubber plantations in the peninsula aggregate 3,237,000 acres. Since this accounts for two-thirds of the total land under cultivation and the second important crop —rice —occupies only 735,000 acres, no play of imagination is needed to realize the vital position rubber growing occupies in Malay agriculture. It is not only that this industry is most important for the peninsula, but this British colony holds a virtual monopoly over the business.

Unchallengeable Position

Statistics reveal that during 1929-30 Malaya was responsible for more than one-half of the world's rubber output. Lately, its comparative importance has been on the decline due to the increasing turnout in the East Indies but it still produces around 40 per cent. Because Malaya and the East Indies combined supply some 80 per cent of the world's production and inasmuch as not only the production from the peninsula but the greater part of the East Indies supply is shipped from this port, Singapore can be said to hold an unchallengeable position in the rubber trade.

Almost the same can be said with regard to tin. The importance of Malaya can be seen not only in the fact that it is the largest producer of tin ore in the world, but that metallurgical plants at Singapore and Penang refine ores from Thailand, Burma, French Indo-China and even from Africa as well as from the peninsula itself.

The interesting fact is that these two strategic items are exported not to Great Britain but mostly to the United States. It is no exaggeration to say that the remarkable development of the rubber and tin industries in the peninsula since the turn of the current century, especially since the first World War, is attributed, in the final analysis, to the mounting demand in the United States plus John Bull's profit-seeking commercialism. As the dependence of Malaya on the United States has thus increased, Uncle Sam's concern over these areas has been stimulated considerably. Of the total exports from the peninsula in 1937, about 44.5 per cent went to the United States, mostly rubber and tin.

Population Increased

The fourth census of 1931 set the Malay population at 4,380,000. It further reveals that the number has increased three times in the past three decades, and that this is mainly on account of the increasing influx of Chinese and Indians. Most of these immigrants find their jobs at tin mines or rubber plantations, while very few are engaged in cultivation of food crops. As the result, Malaya is badly lacking in food and has to import rice from Thailand, Indo-China and Burma.

It is easy to imagine that the desired emancipation of East Asia from the Anglo-American shackles and the subsequent construction of a Greater East Asia sphere will have effects on Malaya because it has been from every point of view a colony of Britain and America producing rubber and tin alone. Although bright prospects await the peninsula as a member of the proposed co-prosperity community, we must anticipate various difficulties in an undoubtedly not short period between the destruction of the Anglo-American order and the consummation of the new order sphere.

Over-supply of rubber and tin is a problem calling for immediate solution. Readjustment of rubber estates and restriction on tin production will affect the industrial structure. Aside from the advisability or inadvisability of the proposed reorganization or the possible effects on the public mind, the project is fraught with technical difficulties. For instance, re-training of rubber plantation workers and tin miners into food crop growers may be easy in the case of native Malayans but highly difficult in the case of Chinese and Indian immigrants. Transformation of rubber estates into food crop farms may be just as difficult as reclamation of timberland. To say the least, it may be far more difficult than the proposed conversion of sugar cane farms in the Philippines into rice or cotton fields.

Adjustment Problematical

On the other hand, if account is taken of the future when a new order will have been established not only in East Asia but throughout the world it is problematical whether hasty adjustment of rubber estates due to temporary over-supply is advisable. The proposed common prosperity sphere envisages economic autarchy but anticipates trade relations with other blocs. Since rubber and tin are indispensable for modern industry, East Asia's position will be enhanced in future when normal trade is resumed. A definite policy toward Malaya can be established only after a decision is made as to what mission must be given to this area as a member of the East Asia community in accordance with the basic principle of regional readjustment.

Condensed from the Taiheiyo, February issue, 1942, and translated by Contemporary Opinions.

The Wisdom of the East
Philosophy in Sayings And Proverbs

Chuang Tzu. 400 B.C.

A man's knowledge is limited; but it is upon what he does not know that he depends to extend his knowledge to the apprehension of God.

* * *

The ultimate end is God. He is manifested in the laws of nature. He is the hidden spring. At the beginning he was. This, however, is inexplicable. It is unknowable. But from the unknowable we reach the known.

* * *

A vulgar proverb says that he who has heard but part of the truth thinks no one equal to himself. And such a one am I.

"When formerly I heard people detracting from the learning of Confucius or underrating the heroism of Poh I, I did not believe. But now that I have looked upon your inexhaustibility alas for me! had I not reached your abode, I should have been forever a laughing stock to those of comprehensive enlightenment!"

To which the Spirit of the Ocean replied: "You cannot speak of the ocean to a well-frog, the creature of a narrower sphere. You cannot speak of ice to a summer insect, a creature of a season. You cannot speak of Tao to a pedagogue; his scope is too restricted. But now that you have emerged from your narrow sphere and have seen the great ocean, you know your own insignificance, and I can speak to you of great principles."

* * *

FINALITY

Dimensions are limitless; time is endless. Conditions are not invariable; terms are not final. Thus the wise man looks into space, and does not regard the small as too little, nor the great as too much; for he knows that there is no limit to dimension. He looks back into the past, and does not grieve over what is far off, nor rejoice over what is near; for he knows that time is without end. He investigates fullness and decay, and does not rejoice if he succeeds, nor lament if he fails; for he knows that conditions are not invariable. He who clearly apprehends the scheme of existence does not rejoice over life, nor repine at death; for he knows that terms are not final.

* * *

NATURAL INSTINCTS

The people have certain natural instincts: to weave and clothe themselves, to till and feed themselves. These are common to all humanity, and all are agreed thereon. Such instincts are called "Heaven-sent."

And so in the days when natural instincts prevailed, men moved quietly and gazed steadily. At that time, there were no roads over mountains, nor boats, nor bridges over water. All things were produced, each for its own proper sphere. Birds and beasts multiplied; trees and shrubs grew up.

The former might be led by the hand; you could climb up and peep in the raven's nest. For then man dwelt with birds and beasts, and all creation was one.

There were no distinctions of good and bad men. Being all equally without knowledge, their virtue could not go astray.

Being all equally without evil desires, they were in a state of natural integrity, the perfection of human existence.

But when Sages appeared, tripping up people over charity and fettering them with duty to their neighbor, doubt found its way into the world.

And then, with their gushing over music and fussing over ceremony, the empire became divided against itself.

When Chuang Tzu was about to die, his disciples expressed a wish to give him a splendid funeral. But Chuang Tzu said: "With heaven and earth for my coffin and shell; with the sun, moon, and stars as my burial regalia; and with all creation to escort me to the grave—is not my funeral paraphernalia ready to hand?"

"We fear," argued the disciples, "lest the carrion kite should eat the body of our master;" to which Chuang Tzu replied: "Above ground I shall be food for kites; below I shall be food for mole-crickets and ants. Why rob one to feed the other?"

* * *

A man who knows that he is a fool is not a great fool.

Of Things Japanese
IMMORTALIZED MAIDEN

By MOCK JOYA

The spirit of Mamano Tekona who died 1,500 years ago is still alive immortal among the good folks of Katsushika district, Shimosa Province, not far from Tokyo. In Tekona Shrine there Mamano Tekona still lives and is worshipped by the people of the district, who still hold her vividly in memory.

In life she was so charmingly beautiful that there was not a single youngman but did not lose his heart to her the moment he saw her, and if there was one such there were hundreds of them. She was pained beyond measure over the rivalry of her admirers who became like savage wild beasts fighting over their prey. She knew how short a human life is and how tormented it might be for the mere sake of a small cupful of happiness. Life became more than she could bear. So one night she stole out and climbing a high cliff threw herself into the sea of Mema, never to be seen alive again, and thus to enter the gate of Heaven a stainless soul rather than run the risk of being the cause of dreadful tragedy. So ended the budding life of the beautiful maiden of 18 summers.

No more is known of Mamano Tekona. To give life in order that there may be peace among men is heroic, but a girl who of her own will denied herself the joy and pride of the triumph of beauty and youth is holy. So this maiden is immortalized and the people of the district still worship her at the shrine dedicated to her memory.

Yamabeno Akahito, a Manyo poet sings of her:

"Oh, Maid of Tekona, in thy days of long ago, men put on their best belts, built their cottages and came for thy hand. Thy eternal resting place is here, they say; but nought I see save the bowering yew tree and a great pine striking out its roots. But thy name, thy story shall never go out of men's memory."

It is thus proved that even in those early days the fame of Tekona was great, and she is still remembered as the great Manyo poet hoped.